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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

Although attention is largely diverted from the various war theaters by the extraordinary political situation in Greece, events of great importance are taking place, at any rate on the western front. London reports that during the past twenty-four hours, "excellent progress" has been made. North of Fiers the British carried further German trenches on a front of 2000 yards, and are now level with the east side of Eaucourt L'Abbaye; whilst in the fighting northeast of Thiepval an important German work known as the Stuff Redoubt has been taken. Paris announces that the French have "appreciably extended" their progress east and southeast of Rancourt and penetrated the St. Pierre Vaast wood; whilst strong German counter-attacks on the new French positions from Bouchavesnes to south of the Bois l'Abbe farm have been repulsed.

There is still little news from the eastern front. Petrograd reports only skirmishes between patrol parties, and Berlin confines itself to the statement that the Russians returned to the attack in Galicia along the Ludlowa sector.

No developments of importance are reported from the remaining theaters.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Thursday—The following is the official account of operations on the western front:

Army group of Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria—The battle north of the Somme continued with exceedingly severe artillery fighting and strenuous infantry engagements. The salient corner of Thiepval was lost. On both sides of Courcelette the British, after repeated failures which cost them large losses, finally gained ground.

Further to the east the British were repulsed. The British were unable to extend the success of Sept. 25, following the occupation of the village of Gueudecourt. Violent hostile attacks from Les Boeuffs and along the front from Morval to a point south of Bouchavesnes were repulsed with heavy losses for our opponents, partly in hand-to-hand fighting.

South of the Somme French handgrenade attacks near Vermandovillers and Chaulnes failed.

On Sept. 25 and 26 six hostile aeroplanes were shot down in aerial engagements on the Somme. Another

(Continued on page four, column one)

GERMAN PRESS MARKS "ARRIVAL" OF THE BREMEN

Submarine Supposed to Be at New London — Connecticut Town Has No Word of Boat

BERLIN, Germany, Thursday—The Berlin newspapers yesterday acclaimed enthusiastically the arrival of the German submarine Bremen at New London. The Connecticut town has reached a point of prime interest, and the newspapers have found it necessary to describe its situation by the aid of maps. They are also dilating on the history of the town.

The news of the Bremen relieves the protracted tension which had grown intense as the expected arrival of the submarine was delayed from week to week.

Apparently authentic rumors had been in circulation that the Bremen had sailed early in August. Hence fears were held in some quarters that something had gone wrong with her and the report of her arrival has been greeted by the newspapers as paving the way for the establishment of a regular submarine service between Germany and the United States, and as answering the alleged taunts of Germany's enemies when the submarine Deutschland returned home from her voyage overseas, "You can't do it again."

All the newspapers yesterday printed a sketch of Captain Schwartzkopff, commander of the Bremen, who was for a long time in the service of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. He served for years on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and distinguished himself in rescue work in the Hoboken pier fire in 1900.

Captain Schwartzkopff was the first officer on the Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm when the war broke out. The steamer was then at Spitsbergen on a polar excursion but succeeded in making a home port without encountering the British fleet.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Thursday—The report from Berlin that the U-trader Bremen had arrived safely in New London was received here last night with considerable surprise, as no signs of the boat have yet been seen. The tug Westerly left last night in her customary search for the submarine, at $125 per search.

NEW BRITISH BOND ISSUE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Thursday—Following upon the reduction in the treasury bill rate, the treasury announces that a prospectus will shortly appear of a new issue of three year 6 per cent exchequer bonds to take the place of previous 5 per cent exchequer bonds, maturing October, 1919. The object, apparently, is to divert the flow of funds from treasury bills, the total of which now outstanding is over one thousand millions to a longer dated type of paper.

UNIONS CLAIM 175,000 OUT IN NEW YORK STRIKE

Industries Not Stopped to Any Apparent Extent — Efficiency of Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The general strike has not tied up industry to any appreciable extent. The car men, machinists, metal workers and lacemakers have struck to the number of about 21,000, although union leaders claim that 175,000 are out and that thousands more in the building trades will quit today. It is evident that union leaders include in their estimate the thousands of Jews now having their New Year's holiday.

There was increased violence last night, but none today, and it is generally conceded that the efficiency of the police is keeping violence to a minimum.

President Shonts of the Interborough does not take seriously the statement of National Organizer Gridley of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers who says that the subway and elevated motormen have been organized and would strike when the proper time came.

NEW HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

Platform Calls Border Mobilization Needless and Indorses Party's Adherence to Protective Tariff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—The Republican state convention held here today congratulated the country upon the "assured election of Hughes and Fairbanks" and pledged the electoral vote of this state. Addresses were delivered by John H. Bartlett of Portsmouth, who was elected chairman of the convention; William A. Prendergast, comptroller of New York, and the candidates for state offices. The credentials committee reported 605 delegates present.

The platform adopted declares the Republican party reunion is now complete. It says that this state, under its Republican administration, has met its share of the expense caused by the mobilization of the national guard, which is declared to have been needless. The platform emphasizes, also, the party's adherence to a protective tariff, describing it as the safest defense to industries "at the end of spurious prosperity caused by the European war, whose horrors are being capitalized by an unscrupulous administration, for personal, political benefit."

In the recitation of the local achievements of the past two years the platform states: "We have maintained the integrity of the state's system of railroads."

Charles M. Floyd of Manchester, William R. Brown of Berlin, George A. Carpenter of Wolfeboro, and George B. Leighton of Dublin, were chosen as presidential electors.

COLUMBIA APPROVES CITY COMMISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Columbia voters on Tuesday overwhelmingly defeated the proposal to substitute for the present commission form of city government, which has been in force here since April, 1910, the old aldermanic form.

The vote was 13,099 to 258 for retention of government by commission. The election came after both sides had carried on a vigorous campaign for more than six months, and it is believed that the supporters of the aldermanic form polled their full strength.

GREEK COUNCIL MAY DECIDE TO ENTER THE WAR

Result of Gathering Presided Over by King Not Yet Announced—Army Officers Continue to Join the Insurgents

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece, Thursday—The latest developments in the situation are that 146 officers have issued a proclamation here calling upon their comrades to join the national defense movement. The warship Hydra, with a destroyer, has left its moorings in Salamis bay and joined the allied squadron and that the cruiser Psara is reported to have followed suit.

General Moschopoulos' resignation is again definitely announced and the council of ministers, presided over by the King, has held a consultation, the results of which are not announced. In military circles, however, it is believed the abandonment of neutrality will be declared immediately.

Meantime, small parties of officers continue to join the insurgents and a newspaper states the chief of the Patras garrison, Divisional Commander Matropolulos with his staff and a number of officers of the garrison, have left for Salonika. Mitylene today will follow Crete and Corfu and in Athens itself, though quiet prevails, the insurrectionary movement is spreading rapidly.

The effect of all these things on public thought has been intensified by short accounts of the great reception given M. Venizelos on his landing at Canea, where in a short patriotic speech the Cretan statesman said he still cherished the hope that the King would at the last moment agree to carry out teh desire of the Greek nation and take action against the country's enemies.

M. Venizelos will issue from Crete a proclamation to the people of Greece explaining his present attitude and emphasizing the necessity for fighting the Bulgarians. He will direct the policy of the Committee for National Defense at Salonika, which will probably be under Admiral Kountouriotis' presidency, but M. Venizelos will also superintend the movement, particularly in the islands and in Macedonia.

King Constantine arrived in Athens early on Monday morning, having left Tatos immediately on hearing of M. Venizelos' intended journey.

HOW GERMANY SOLVES PROBLEM OF FOOD SUPPLY

Specially written for The Christian Science Monitor by a gentleman who recently returned from Germany.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The question has often been put to me, "How are you faring in Germany—do you get enough to eat—are you starving there?" Naturally anyone not knowing Germany and reading constantly of England's plan to starve her out, would ask such questions, which to anyone living in Germany would seem more than absurd.

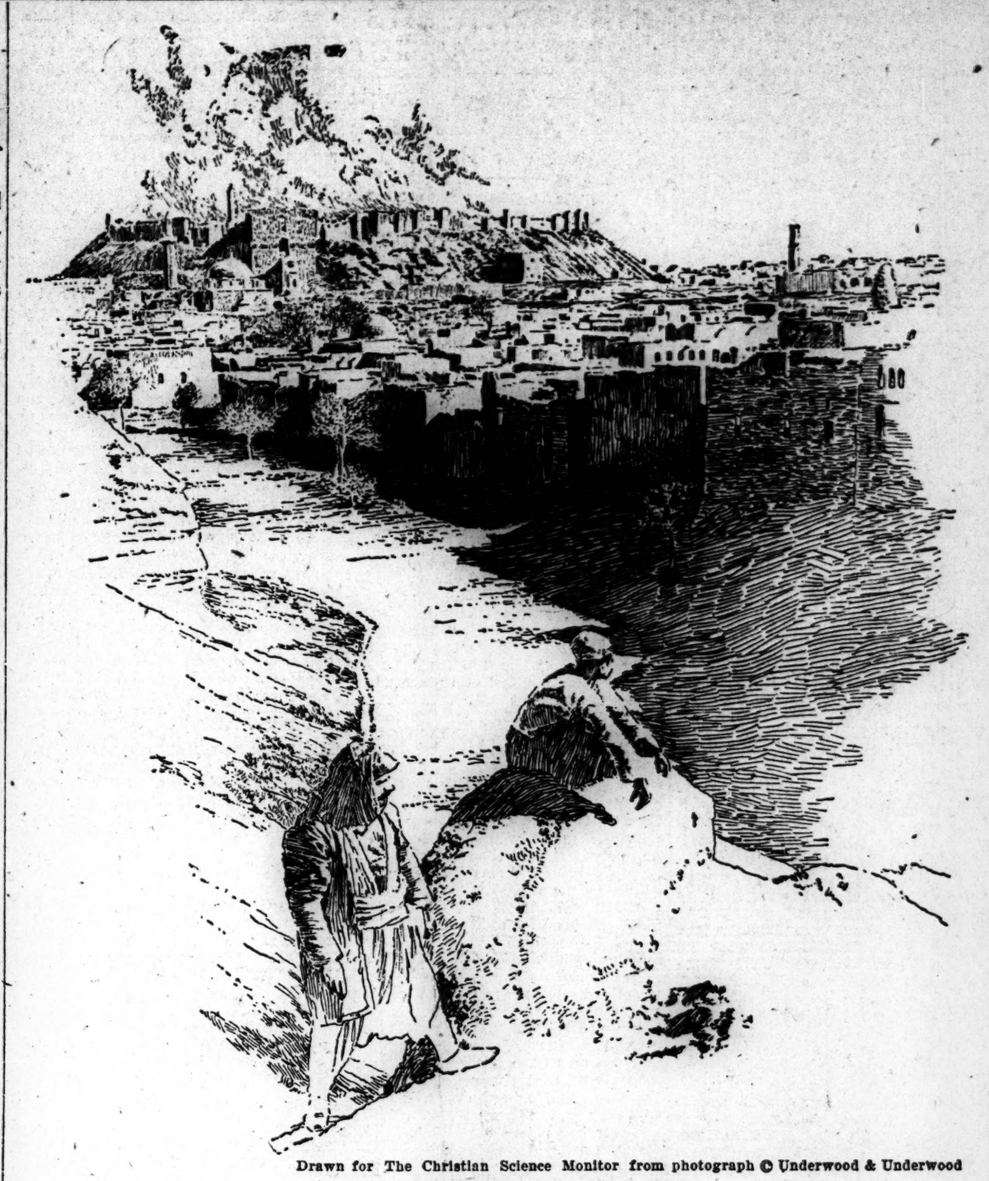
Returning recently from Germany, where I have been living for the last 16 years, this same matter was discussed on the steamer, and a German-American who seemed to have some grievance against Germany as well as this country, for he opposed everything American, asserted that there was absolute starvation in Germany. This belief he spread among the passengers. I felt no little indignation that he should spread such misstatements, for living there, as I have said,

(Continued on page four, column five)

MESSAGES EXCHANGED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Thursday—Cordial messages have passed between President Poincare and King George regarding the British success on the Somme.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood

Fortress at Aleppo, Northeast Syria

DISAPPROVAL OF RECEIVERSHIP ACTION ASKED

Federal Judge Orders Petition in Boston & Maine Case Filed With United States Circuit Court of Appeals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H.—United States Circuit Judge George H. Bingham today ordered the petition for disapproval of Judge Putnam's order appointing a receiver for the Boston & Maine railroad, filed by attorneys representing the Protective Association of Minority Stockholders, to be filed with the circuit court of appeals, and that a hearing be held later, when both parties may have an opportunity to present their cases.

The meeting was opened at 10 o'clock this morning at the chamber of the judge in the Manchester federal building. Attorney Conrad W. Crooker appeared for the minority stockholders and Attorney Frank S. Streeter for the defendants.

In the course of the hearing Attorney Streeter asked Attorney Crooker if his clients had any objection to Mr. Hustis as a receiver, providing one was granted. Judge Bingham ruled that the question was not in order at this time.

In making his decision, Judge Bingham stated that both parties concerned would have an opportunity to be heard before the circuit court of appeals and their rights would be upheld. The hearing lasted for two hours. Practically all of the defendants named in the complaint were present.

Attorneys for the complainants claimed that Judge Putnam was deceived when the bill in equity was filed, which led to the appointment of Mr. Hustis as receiver. Attorney Streeter, for the defense, said that the Boston & Maine railroad would suffer considerably if the receivership were not granted.

The action was brought by the minority association through its president, Edward F. Brown of Ipswich, Mass., and Charles M. Green of Boston, the motion being filed under section 56 of the judiciary act of the United States. The Intercontinental Rubber Company of New Jersey, which petitioned the railroad into receivership, and the directors of the road are the defendants.

MOBILE DRY DOCK PLANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MOBILE, Ala.—It is announced from Memphis that a shipbuilding and dry dock plant is to be constructed on Blakely Island at Mobile, work to begin in the next few days. The new docks, it is claimed, will accommodate vessels of 3000 tons net. The builder states that he has enough construction work assured through river traffic to operate a plant for several years.

INDICATIONS OF POLITICAL DUEL FOR REICHSTAG

Germany Attaches More Importance to Session Today Than to Any Since War Started

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Thursday — Greater importance is attached in Germany to the Reichstag session opening today than to any since the war began. Nominally the session is to be brief, but the three months' interval since last session has been a period of uninterrupted and increasing political agitation throughout the country.

Pan-German, Conservative and National Liberal leaders have attacked the chancellor openly at numerous public meetings, accusing him of restraining for misguided political considerations the ruthless use of all weapons available and of formulating inadequate war aims for similar reasons, and recently an influential National Liberal publicly urged Herr Bassermann, his leader, to force the chancellor's resignation on a vote of no confidence, a stroke which could succeed only if the Kaiser yielded to pressure, the chancellor not being responsible to Parliament.

Meanwhile the Socialist leaders have also been allowed, probably as a counterbalance to the anti-government agitation, some freedom of speech and have addressed large meetings, but most speakers belonged to the majority group and their utterances were obviously restrained.

Parliamentary interest has also been centered in the formation of various committees for the propagation of the different prevailing views, while as a result of strict censorship elsewhere the country is flooded with political literature, circulated privately, ranging from opposition Socialist propaganda, urging a general strike, to the pan-German agitation which freely uses the names of Von Tirpitz, Count Zeppelin and others to support its arguments and reveals a mass of underground intrigue.

Recent military and diplomatic events have aggravated the situation and the government will probably have to account strictly to the Reichstag for its conduct of the war and its foreign policy, while there are rumors of Herr von Jagow's retirement and the possibility of a demand for giving party leaders some control over foreign policy. The management of food and other economic questions will also be criticized and the opposition evidently intends to insist on a definition of the chancellor's alleged scheme for internal reform, which is the main inspiration of the league against him.

Thus a violent renewal this session of the political duel seems inevitable, although the government will probably attempt to evade it, and for that reason the chancellor's opening speech today is not expected to contain any sensational information or view of the situation.

LEADERS GIVE LICENSE LIMIT BILL SUPPORT

Passage of Measure to Be Presented by the Anti-Saloon League Is Declared to Rest Largely With the Voters

Passage of the license limitation bill to be presented to the 1917 Legislature on behalf of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League rests in large measure upon the voters of the commonwealth whose assistance in urging their respective legislators to work for its enactment will be of inestimable value, in the opinion of temperance advocates. It is emphasized that suburban residents who camplain at the inroads of the saloon in residential districts have in this respect an opportunity to register their sentiments.

That the proposition should be made a major issue of the fall election campaign in all sections of the commonwealth is the opinion voiced by Representative George W. P. Babb of Roslindale. He holds that the voters of the state should do all in their power, by casting their ballots in the right direction, to support the bill.

Mr. Babb was one of a group of Boston suburban residents who, several months ago, lodged an earnest complaint with Governor McCall against the policy of the Boston licensing board in granting licenses to establishments in residential sections of the city.

This complaint led to the reorganization of the Boston excise board, Governor McCall expressing his sympathy with the suburbanites and his willingness to do all within his power to relieve them from further encroachment of saloons and other classes of licensed places.

The proposed statute, providing for

(Continued on page eleven, column two)

ADVISABILITY OF DAYLIGHT SAVING PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Letters asking certain persons to serve on a committee to consider the advisability of the United States adopting the daylight saving plan have been sent out by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Assurance was given by the chamber that the men asked to serve on this committee will be representative citizens and men interested in the proposed plan.

When acceptances have been received and a chairman decided upon, the committee will be publicly announced. It is understood that among those asked to serve is Edward A. Filene of Boston

TURKS CONTINUE PERSECUTION OF THE ARMENIANS

Banished People on Edge of Desert Near Aleppo Hunted Down and Again Deported, Says Reliable Informant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An announcement was made recently by The Christian Science Monitor that the Turkish government had begun the rebanishment of the Armenians who have been eking out an existence on the edge of the desert near Aleppo. This bureau is now able to give additional details concerning this situation from a source that is beyond question. The names and titles of persons who make known the facts may not be published, for the reason that if they were their usefulness would be destroyed and they themselves would be in danger.

The facts disclosed in diplomatic circles here are that the sufferings of the Armenian people, or rather the remnant of them remaining, continue apace, even though the more active measures for their extermination may be in abeyance.

The information at hand concerns events in the neighborhood of Aleppo in August. During the first part of that month and before, in spite of assurances from Talaat Bey, minister of the interior of Turkey, that Armenian deportations would cease, intimations appeared that preparations were being made for the removal of the entire Armenian population of Aleppo, numbering about 30,000 persons.

Among the embassies in Constantinople it was understood from persons near Aleppo that the threatened action against the Armenians at that place might not have been based on instructions received from Constantinople, but there was no proof that it was not. Indeed, it does not appear from the information at hand that the Sublime Porte is innocent in the matter. It now appears that at many places local deportations were carried out before the month of August at the instigation of the local organizations of the committee of union and safety without apparently having the question referred to Constantinople. This fact evidently caused those familiar with the situation to infer that the same fate awaited the Aleppo Armenians. To officials this circumstance reveals the fact that if the Turkish government did not order the deportation at Aleppo and other places recently, the government was without power at least to prevent it, even if there was a disposition to do so, and to that extent the government was ineffective.

On Aug. 11 the German ambassador at Constantinople was requested to take whatever steps he might deem advisable to prevent the deportation, and he promised to do his best in the situation. Information was received in the Turkish capital on Aug. 13 that Armenians, later learned to number 200, had been sent away on the 12th.

As indicating how thoroughly the Turkish government has kept its promise to change its policy toward the Armenians, The Christian Science Monitor is able to publish to the world the following significant appeal to Christendom. It is from a letter dated

(Continued on page four, column three)

AUSTRIA ISSUES TEXT OF NOTES ON TRUCE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria, Thursday — The war office publishes the text of the notes exchanged regarding the truce offered by the Austrians but refused by the Italians. The Austrian note explained that many Italians were buried alive under the debris of Monte Cimone, which the Austrians blew up, and the latter expressed readiness to rescue them if the Italian artillery and infantry between 2 and 7 p. m. that day, Monday last, would cease firing. This, it was added, referred also of course to Italian batteries in the Astico valley and those on the heights west and east of Astico. During this time, the note added, Italian patrols between Aabco and Rio Freddo should not move beyond their line of intrenchments. If the proposal were refused, the Italians would be left to meet the consequences.

The Italian note replied: In view of the fact that Austro-Hungarian troops could hurry to rescue their own wounded they could for the sake of humanity also have helped the Italian wounded in the long time which has elapsed between the mine explosion and the starting of the Italian bombardment. The army commander judges it advisable not to accede to the proposal to cease fire.

GERMAN AIRSHIPS ATTACK ENGLAND

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Thursday—An official statement says on Monday night a section of our naval airships lavishly bombarded with explosive and incendiary bombs, with visibly good results, the British naval port of Portsmouth, reenforced places at the mouth of the Thames and industrial and railway installations of military importance in central England, including York, Leeds, Lincoln and Derby. Despite strong enemy attacks, the airships returned safely.

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NEWS OF VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD

NEW SCHEME FOR LABOR EXCHANGES IN UNITED KINGDOM

Proposal Put Forward to Make Exchanges Only Channel for the Supply of Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The means of insuring a smooth and easy return to the normal course of industrial life, as of many other spheres of human activity, after the war, is receiving a considerable amount of attention at the present time, despite the fact that the eyes of millions of people in Great Britain are fixed upon the doings of their armies abroad. Attention has recently been directed to a particular phase of industrial life, the operations of the labor exchange, whose position, it is alleged, is being unwisely strengthened without the notice that it deserves from the general public.

A circular on the subject of the labor exchange, has been circulated amongst officials, emphasizing the need of strengthening its position and making it more effective at the end of the war. The exponents of the policy embodied in the labor exchange see in it a means of avoiding the effects of the dislocation of industry and the unemployment that they expect at the conclusion of hostilities. Its opponents, on the other hand, brand it as an example of bureaucratic interference with rational methods of supplying and hiring labor, and view any alteration from its present optional basis to a compulsory one, with undisguised alarm.

In view of the increased usefulness of the labor exchanges during the present crisis, says the memorandum, and having regard to the tremendous problems which will confront us on the declaration of peace, which will add to the very serious responsibilities of labor exchange managers, we think the present is a most opportune time to consider the deficiencies of the present system, and to prepare a comprehensive scheme for dealing with the complex problems involved in the demobilization of the army and munition workers.

According to the writers of the circular there are several factors preventing the labor exchanges from becoming really efficient institutions, among which is the lack of recognition accorded them by employers and employed alike, as well as by government departments and by local authorities.

The circular states: The present optional use of the labor exchange does not give it a recognized status in the life of the community. It touches only a fractional part of the industrial problem. We have to contend against the apathy, and sometimes hostility, of government departments, local authorities, employers of labor, trade unionists, and a large amount of ignorance on the part of the general public. The various government departments, with one or two notable exceptions, seem to be unaware of our existence as a national service. There have been hundreds, probably thousands, of appointments made during the war period without the assistance of the labor exchange. Local authorities in very many cases give a minimum of support in connection with their own appointments. Further, local authorities are intrusted with responsibilities in connection with relief committees, and in many cases they act as employment agencies, openly and without any regard to the existence of the labor exchange. There is still a good deal of distrust and misapprehension on the part of employers. Many are not yet convinced of the advantages of a centralized supply of labor, and they do not understand that normally no restriction is placed on their final choice of workers. It is a common practice for employers to allow the trade union shop stewards to arrange for their increased supply of labor.

The relations between the labor exchanges and the trade unions are not as cordial as might have been expected by this time. It was hoped that the working of the national insurance act would have brought about a much better understanding. Several of the old charges against the labor exchange are still made by the responsible leaders, e. g., that we pay no regard to the rate of wages. Some of the unions tenaciously hold to their own methods of finding employment for their members, and it is quite common, even during the present crisis, for trade union secretaries to place members in districts remote from their own. This notwithstanding the regulations of the defense of the realm act.

The circular then proceeds to make a drastic proposal to establish the labor exchange as an integral part of industrial life. Provision should be made, it is urged, by regulation or statute to secure the notification of all vacancies to the labor exchange, and to insure that no employer engages labor ordinarily coming under Part I. or Part II. of the national insurance act, except through that channel. The present would appear to be the most opportune time for placing this obligation on employers. We regard this as a fundamental factor in view of the withdrawal from industry of men who are joining the colors, the problems of substitution of men by women and the dilution of labor. There can be no effective organization of industry during the war period unless all employers centralize their demands in this manner. A definite policy will be vitally necessary when the process of demobilization begins. If the employer is then free to engage his own workers, and millions of men and women are compelled to hawk their labor, wages will fall and the standard of living will be lowered. If the recommendations in this memorandum were adopted the labor exchange could gradually fill up the industrial ranks as required, tend to maintain rates of wages, and keep the peace between capital and labor. To secure this it would probably be found desirable for the labor exchange to take the bold step of refusing to place workers at less than the recognized standard rates fixed by agreement between organized labor and capital, or by the trade boards. Such a course would not only help to keep up the standard of life, but would remove one of the chief objections of the trade unionists to the labor exchange system.

All workers under Part I. as well as Part II. of the national insurance act should be required to register at the labor exchange on becoming unemployed, and not to offer their services directly to employers or to accept employment except through that medium. It is urged that the president of the board of trade and the general manager of the labor exchanges convene a conference to discuss the problems and recommendations outlined in the memorandum, the conference to include employers of labor, trade unions, labor-exchange managers and clerks, and, if considered desirable, members of Parliament specially interested in industrial problems, and also outside experts whose knowledge and advice might be useful.

Among the criticisms directed against the proposals outlined in the circular, criticisms which have come from both employers and employed, there are several formidable objections. Past experience, it is claimed, shows that employers and employees alike prefer much simpler methods of getting into touch with one another than that provided by the labor exchanges, and that the artificiality of the scheme is proved by the necessity the promoters feel themselves under, of making it compulsory as a medium for supplying labor. The effect of this step in case of strikes is regarded as too restrictive. The labor exchanges cannot send workmen to take the places of those who have gone on strike. If neither employer nor workman could make an engagement excepting through the labor exchanges, then it is argued, in the event of a municipal or railway strike there could be no engagement of outside labor. A further objection is that those workers who come under the unemployment sections of the insurance act would be placed in a quandary worse than they are now in if they left their unemployment without a cause which the exchange officials considered sufficient. The element of compulsion does not appeal to the opponents of the scheme either, and they claim that it is the work of theorists who have no practical knowledge of actual conditions.

JAPAN'S PROPOSED BROAD GAUGE SYSTEM

(By The Christian Science Monitor special Japanese correspondent. Forwarded in mail captured by Germans and only lately recovered).

TOKIO, Japan—Dr. Soyeda, president of the railway board and vice-president of the gauge system investigation commission, explained in full the proposed broad gauge system bill at the meeting of the investigation commission held at the railway board office.

The investigation on the proposed broad gauge system was carried out by the railway board based on four standards; namely, the ordinary narrow, special narrow, ordinary broad, and special broad gauge, taking into consideration the rate of increase in the freight and passenger traffic from 1926 to 1943, inclusive. If the narrow gauge system be adopted for the railway between Tokio and Shimonoseki, the special narrow gauge is preferable to the ordinary one, but when the special narrow gauge is compared with the special broad gauge, the latter is preferable to the former. The reconstruction expenses of the special broad gauge by 1943 shows an excess of 17,000,000 yen over that of the special narrow gauge, but when the business expenses after the reconstruction are compared, 2,430,000 yen can be saved annually by the adoption of the special broad gauge. On the basis of this fact the railway board has decided to adopt the special broad gauge.

The reconstruction expenses of the railway line from Tokio to Shimonoseki in 12 years are estimated at 297,000,000 yen, and those of other lines in 25 years at 297,000,000 yen. These estimates are made on the supposition that an annual amount of 20,000,000 yen can be borrowed from the ordinary accounts of the government, besides the railway profits, and if the loan from the ordinary accounts of the railway profits are increased, the time required for the reconstruction will be reduced accordingly. The estimated reconstruction expenses are the maximum figures, which will be lowered to some extent by the use of old materials and other economies. If the present narrow gauge system is continued and improved, it will cost the sum of 280,000,000 yen on the line from Tokio to Shimonoseki, and 375,000,000 yen on other lines in the mainland, by 1943. The improvement expenses of the present narrow gauge railways, as compared with the reconstruction expenses by the special gauge system, show a decrease of 17,000,000 yen on the Tokio-Shimonoseki line, and also a decrease of 222,000,000 yen on other lines in the mainland, but the business expenses of the special gauge railways favorably compare with those of the narrow gauge as already mentioned. In addition to this fact, the broad gauge is, it is needless to say, far preferable to the narrow gauge in view of the national defenses and the development of commerce and industries.

RUMANIA'S ENTRY INTO WAR; ITS MILITARY ASPECT

Extra Army Resources Brought Against Central Empires in Important War Theater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The dramatic entry of Rumania into the war on the side of the Entente powers has caused a sudden concentration of interest in the military resources of that Balkan state. The effect of the Rumanian armies being in the field, whatever that may turn it to be, is complicated by more considerations than the mere fact that a new force of 600,000 men has entered the war. The question is not so simple as that, though the mere size of the forces at Rumania's disposal would, of course, be an important factor at any time. Their importance is increased now by the fact that they are fresh troops, they are highly trained, and they are launched at a moment when simultaneous offensives are taking place on several other fronts. Not only, then, have the allied diplomacy and the national aspirations of Rumania brought extra military resources against the central empires, but they have brought them in at a time when they will be extremely effective, and at a place where it is thought they will have a maximum effect. The last point is for future operations to determine but, as has been pointed out to The Christian Science Monitor by a reliable authority, a successful blow in the region between Constantinople and the Carpathians would have far-reaching effects, since it would cut in two at its narrowest part the extensive territory dominated now by the central empires from Antwerp to Bagdad and the borders of Egypt and would nullify Germany's effort in Serbia. It would, this authority pointed out, have an immediate effect on Bulgaria, might lead to the speedy opening of the Dardanelles and would prevent the resources of Turkey in Asia from being utilized for the benefit of the central powers. These considerations add weight to the arguments of those who claim that the crucial point of the war zone is in the east. However that may be, the entry of Rumania into the war has raised a problem for the German general staff by the mere fact that 300 to 400 extra miles of front has to be defended immediately and that Rumanian forces are advancing into a region where they will be welcomed by a large proportion of the resident population.

The actual number of men that Rumania is capable of putting into the field immediately is variously estimated, but 600,000 is an average figure. Great emphasis is placed upon the fact that these troops are ready trained and their cadres are complete, and it will, therefore, be some time before the quality begins to deteriorate. On the other hand the central powers have drawn considerably upon their inferior troops. The above figure provides for 400,000 first line troops and 200,000 in reserve, all trained under a system of conscription which imposes 21 years' service on those who serve, including two years continuous training. The Mannlicher rifle is in use in the Rumanian army while the artillery is of the Krupp pattern. The French firm of Creusot has also supplied guns of the latest pattern to the Rumanian government. The fact that there is through communication between Rumania and Russia via Bessarabia has an important bearing upon the question of munitions.

The first line troops are organized in five army corps, each composed of two divisions, with a similar organization held in reserve—the whole forming a total of 20 divisions. Behind all these are another 10 divisions, whose function is to fill up vacancies in the first line. The division is a complete self-supporting unit, consisting of infantry, artillery, cavalry, transport and other necessary troops. It includes two infantry brigades, each brigade being composed of two regiments, four battalions making up the regiment. One regiment (four squadrons) of cavalry is attached to each division, with a brigade of artillery made up of 12 batteries or 48 guns. The strength of a Rumanian division is about 20,000 men. These figures are based on peace-time calculations, but it is well known that as the war has progressed all belligerents have increased their forces to an extent that is only known with accuracy to the higher commands. It is possible that the Rumanian forces have been increased in a corresponding fashion. As it is, while they have no actual practical experience of the present war, it is anticipated that its lessons have not been lost upon them. Their speedy mobilization during the last Balkan war was an indication of what they can do in starting off the mark.

Their plan of campaign is at present unrevealed. There are several alternatives possible to the Rumanian commander-in-chief, but it is agreed that whatever plan is adopted will be in conformity with the movements of other allied troops and in accordance with the councils of the allied commands. An advance into Hungary in combination with General Letchitxky's left flank in the Carpathians seems at the moment more than probable, but there is a feeling that the position regarding Bulgaria is an anomalous one. A successful offensive against Bulgaria and Turkey might separate those two from the central empires, but would not by itself constitute a break in the siege lines that have for so long encircled the central empires. It would, on the other hand, complete them. Transylvania, into which Rumanian advanced troops have penetrated, juts into Rumania in the form of a huge salient having Rumanian territory on its eastern and southern sides, and the Carpathians, over which the Russians are advancing, on the northeast. A formidable mountain barrier protects and marks out the frontier and the country is made the more difficult for military operations by the huge foresta that exist. The Kirlibaba pass cuts the mountains where the frontier of Bukowina meets the Rumanian frontier. Further to the south at various points on the Moldavian boundary, are the Borgo pass, the Togyes pass, the Bekas pass, the Gyimes pass, carrying a road and a railway, and the Ortoz pass. Round the elbow of the frontier where it turns westward are the Busan pass and the Tomos or Predeal pass. Through the latter runs the railway from Bucharest to the great fortress of Kronstadt. Near it is the Torzburg pass. Another railway, from Bucharest to Hermannstadt crosses the mountains via the Roter Turm or Red Tower pass, while the number of transmontane routes is completed with the Vulcan pass and the Varciovova pass near the famous Iron Gate. The last named pass takes the line from Kraiova in Rumania to Temesvar in the Banat. Many of the peaks near these southern passes attain a height of over 7000 or 8000 feet, while the country to the north of them is a highland more than 1000 feet above sea level. While mountains form a barrier to an army invading Transylvania, an obstacle of a different kind opposes an offensive against Bulgaria. The frontier follows the Danube right away from the Iron Gates eastward to a point between Rustchuk and Silistria, where it leaves the river and runs to the coast north of Varna. The history of the present war, however, has shown that a river, however broad it may be, is not an insuperable obstacle in modern warfare. Rumania too holds the important bridge of Cerna Voda, which carries over the marshes by the Danube the railway line to Costanza on the Black sea, and which is the only bridge in a stretch of 200 miles.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS ADDRESS TO VICEROY

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—The Indian Christian community is gradually growing in numbers and political weight, and this fact was brought out in an address personally presented to the new viceroy, Lord Chelmsford, at Simla lately by the All-India Christian Conference. The address stated that the community had more than doubled since 1881, while the number of Indian Christians had multiplied nearly three-fold since 1872, and it was also claimed for the community that "its percentage of literate men and women is considerably higher than is to be found among our Hindu and Muhammadan brethren." It was also stated that "The Indian Christians realize their additional responsibilities arising from the fact that our gracious sovereign bears the noble title of 'defender of the faith,' and that the present war is a dastardly attempt by the Germans to obliterate from this world the invaluable benefits which mankind have received from the message of 'on earth peace, good will toward men' in the course of nearly two thousand years." The address also expressed its gratification at the decision of the government to recruit an Indian Christian battalion in the Punjab.

His Excellency the Viceroy in reply said: "It was with great satisfaction that the government of India sanctioned the recruitment of four Indian double companies in the Punjab, and thus enabled the community to contribute its quota towards the defense of the empire. It is a still greater pleasure to me to know that the military authorities have been fully satisfied with the experiment, and that the work and conduct of the newly recruited men and officers have been excellent." Lord Chelmsford went on to congratulate the community upon the high literate standard, not only of its men, but also of its women, "and I am convinced," he added, "that this fact will enable you to play an increasingly useful part in the development of our community and the country." Referring to the plea of the community for special representation upon the imperial legislative council, his excellency pointed out that there were constitutional difficulties in the way at the present moment, but promised to give the proposal careful consideration if and when the present councils came to be modified.

CAMBRIDGE EXAMINATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, England — The class lists of the local examinations held in July show that the total number of candidates entered was 8778, exclusive of 729 who were examined at colonial centers. In the senior examination 1333 boys and 2062 girls passed, first class honors being gained by 98 boys and 25 girls. The standard of merit necessary for exemption from one or both parts of the previous examination was reached by 697 boys and 492 girls. Of the junior candidates 1567 boys and 1086 girls satisfied the examiners, 147 boys and 12 girls being placed in the first class. In the preliminary examination 262 boys and 222 girls passed.

HONOR FOR ALGERNON LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Algernon Law, C. B., controller of commercial and consular affairs at the foreign office, has been appointed to be knight commander of the most distinguished order of St. Michael and St. George.

NOTES TAKEN ON THE CAMBRIDGE SUMMER COURSE

Review of Chief Features of Talks on Russian Politics, History and Literature

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A few of the outstanding features on Russian politics, history, literature, music and art, given at Cambridge University during the course of the summer school may be noticed now that the course is over.

In a remarkable lecture on Gogol and Tourgeniev, R. H. Bloor, speaking of Russian literature as a whole, said that the English people had been used to watching literature evolve slowly through whole epochs of history. Nothing like that was found in the literature of Russia, and anyone who started with preconceived ideas, would never read Russian novels, for they contained unique and peculiar messages. The language as an instrument was forged but yesterday, and necessarily the literature of the country was also merely of yesterday. Although Russian had peculiar possibilities of poetic expression, it would probably be through the novel that the deep soul of the nation would be made articulate. He considered Gogol as in some respects allied to Keats. He brought home to his readers his own love of the countryside. Apart from that, he was an incomparable humorist. Tourgeniev had something of the same manner as Euripides, a poet and philosopher in whom the two ascendant traits were ever at strife.

In a second lecture, which drew so great a concourse that the larger examination hall had ultimately to be used in place of the lecture hall, Mr. Bloor spoke of Tolstoi and Dostoievsky as two giants, the latter being the more complete embodiment of Russian literary genius than the former. Beneath all Russian literature lay a hard substratum of fact, and Dostoievsky's pictures, although more commonplace than Tolstoi's, had in the end a more powerful effect. The only English writer comparable with him was Charlotte Brontë. Unlike Tolstoi, he was brought up as a child in great privation, the bitterness of his experiences being increased later by a period of penal servitude in Siberia, which is described in "The House of the Dead." After his release, he produced the great tragic work, "Crime and Punishment." The people felt that Dostoievsky had discovered them, and whereas Tolstoi sought chiefly his own salvation, Dostoievsky endeavored to save the soul of Russia.

J. D. Duff gave an interesting lecture on a little known Russian writer—Serge Aksakoff—speaking of him as one of the most delightful and one of the greatest of Russian writers. He lived between the years 1791 and 1859. Aksakoff owed much to Gogol and Pushkin, who were the first to break away from the Russian convention of following French models. It was only when, led by Gogol, he entered the path of Russian national literature that he found himself. Two English novels had a great influence upon him, namely "Clarissa Harlowe" and "The Vicar of Wakefield." It was as a writer of biography and autobiography that he was supreme, and in his sphere, neither Scott, nor Lockhart, nor the great Boswell himself, had anything to teach him.

To listen to a lecture on "The Representative System in Russia" by one who, besides being Master of History at the University of Moscow, is himself a member of the Duma, was indeed a privilege for the Cambridge summer students. P. N. Milyoukov began by recalling the circumstances in which were uttered those memorable words, the Duma is gone! "Long live the Duma!" Some members of the first Russian Parliament, he said, had come to London in a representative capacity in July, 1906, and were about to be received by Sir Henry Campbell Bannermann, when they heard that the Duma had been dissolved after an existence of only 73 days. It was with this felicitous phrase that the then prime minister consoled those whose status as representatives of the Russian people had been thus suddenly swept away. At the elections for the second Duma, the Russian government put forth all their power, but the result was the exact opposite of what they had expected. They got a revolutionary body that, knowing its own weakness, tried to keep away from any direct contact with the government. After 100 days, it was dissolved. The Duma was gone again, but "Long live the Duma!" Since 1907 the Duma had been lost sight of, but it was of those nine or ten years that he wished to speak—that is, of the period of the third Duma which was already ended, and of the fourth which would not terminate till 1917. There were three classes of electors, the large landed proprietors, the small landed proprietors and the peasants. Since 1907, the peasants had been represented by so small a number of members as to be practically powerless. Before that date, 43 per cent of the representatives stood for the peasants, and 51 per cent for the landed gentry. Nevertheless, though a majority of the fourth Duma could not be obtained for constructive work, yet it was forthcoming when such a policy as the representation of the nation, or the freedom of parliamentary speech, was brought into question by ministers. For the first time in the history of the Duma, credits to the government were refused as a means of political resistance. Such was the state of the struggle when the present war broke out. All internal conflict was voluntarily postponed, in order that members might devote themselves to the one task of securing a decisive victory.

In his second lecture M. Milyoukov dealt with Balkan politics. He said that the present position in that peninsula could not be understood unless the Oriental question were discussed as a whole. He had found a very good definition of that question—the problem of filling up the vacuum created by the disappearance of the Turkish empire in Europe. The lecturer described how the real dissolution of the Ottoman empire began with the growth of the Balkan nationalities. A new era would open for these peoples with the victory of the Allies and a reconstruction of the Balkans based on international law and guaranteed by international sanctions.

M. Roman Dmowski, leader of the Polish party in the Duma, lectured on "Poland, Old and New," in place of Baron Nolde who, in consequence of recent changes in the Russian foreign office, had been unable to leave Russia. He laid stress upon the density of population in the Polish provinces, which had been divided up among the three great empires, Russia, Germany, and Austria. The total area of these provinces was, he said, 75,000 square miles, and the population approached 260 persons per square mile, as compared with 190 persons per square mile in France. Upper Silesia was one of the chief mining and industrial districts in Germany; the whole of the industrial enterprises were in German hands, the Poles supplying only the necessary labor. There were two periods in which Poland had flourished, the first in the sixteenth century, the time of the renaissance and the reformation, when she had been one of the most active participants in the intellectual life of Western Europe. The second great period came in the nineteenth century, after the partition, in the epoch of Romanticism, and Poland then produced a poetry which ranked with the greatest in the world.

FIRST STATUTORY LIST CASE DECIDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The first case of a prosecution for trading with a firm on the "statutory list of enemy firms" was recently brought up at the Mansion House when George De G. Hill & Co., of Mark Lane, were summoned for, on July 25, proposing to trade with Joseph de Poorter of Rotterdam. Travers Humphreys, for the director of public prosecutions, said that the letter containing the offer to trade was stopped by the censor and forwarded to the war trade intelligence department. Counsel added that he was desired on behalf of the authorities to say that in future cases very serious steps would be taken to invite courts of justice to deal severely with people who did not take the trouble to read the statutory list. There was no reason to suppose that Mr. Hill was guilty of anything more than carelessness in not looking at the list. This being the first case under this statute and proclamation, he, counsel, was not going to ask for the exemplary penalty which it would be necessary to request courts to inflict on persons who, after this warning, did not obey the legislation. E. B. Gee for the defense, said that before Mr. Hill wrote the letter he had been unable to read the papers for a period of two months. He had no reason to suppose that Mr. de Poorter, whom he had known for 15 years, was on the list. Alderman Sir George Truscott said that this being merely an act of negligence he should take a very lenient view of the case and would fine the defendants £25 and £10 10s costs.

SEINE TUNNEL SCHEME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—M. Sembat, the minister for public works, has taken up the scheme of M. Ger and M. Longuemare for the construction of a tunnel under the river from Havre to Honfleur, which would serve as a passage for railway lines, tramways, carriages and pedestrians. The execution of the project would be guaranteed by private initiative. The scheme is patronized by a number of well-known political and industrial personages of the lower Seine and is approved by a certain number of municipalities interested in it, by chambers of commerce, and consultative chambers of arts and manufactures of the district.

FRENCH PRISONERS' MAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The Matin draws attention to the curious way in which the Germans make the French prisoners address their letters to Paris. A number of cards have been received on which the name of the recipient, and the designation of the street is followed by the words "Paris-non-occupé." The Matin remarks that the object of this strange requirement must be to make the French prisoners think that the German army is at the gates of Paris, and in occupation of certain quarters of the city.

SOUTH AFRICAN MAIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—Notwithstanding the shortage of freight 149,383 tons of maize, valued at £631,646, were shipped from Union ports during 1915, compared with 110,025 tons, valued at £438,489 in 1914. Approximately 69 per cent of the maize exported was shipped through Durban.

AEROPLANES FOR BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The state aviation school was recently opened at Richmond by Sir Gerald Strickland, the Governor of New South Wales, who at a luncheon on this occasion described the school as a remarkable example of the keenness and energy of the New South Wales government to do everything possible for the successful prosecution of the war. Mr. Holman, the premier, referring to the effort to raise contributions for a gift of battleplanes for presentation to the imperial government, announced that these contributions would be doubled by the government. Already money for five aeroplanes had been secured, and enough for another was expected in a few days. With the government subsidy, therefore, the cost of 12 machines for England would be available immediately. Within two months the school could produce 12 qualified airmen, who would be sent to England to man the machines. The school would qualify 100 aviators a year.

RED CROSS FRUIT GIFTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—The Red Cross, South Africa, has received the following acknowledgment from the British Red Cross Society with reference to the tenth consignment of fruit (116 boxes of South African grapes and pears) supplied by them: "With regard to the supply of fruit that you have so generously sent in for the hospitals in France, the supply has been regular and the fruit has arrived in condition. It has been immensely appreciated in these hospitals. I can assure you that our gratitude for all that you have done to help is very sincere."

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NEWS OF VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD

WHY SUBSEA WAR STOPPED

Story of Efforts to Save the Van Stirum Shows Courage and Endurance Characteristic of British Auxiliary Crews

III.

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LONDON, England—The third of a series of five articles written by Alfred Noyes has been issued to the press by the admiralty, who have given the author special facilities.

The crews of the "auxiliaries" must indeed be seamen, for they must keep the seas . . . in craft that, despite their sturdiness, move in rough weather like buck-jumping ponies. Let the great ships that go sailing by on Christmas Day remember the Christmas of the Van Stirum. On Christmas Day, 1915, the Van Stirum, a steamer of 1990 tons net, on a voyage from Rouen to Liverpool, was nearing home. She was in ballast, unarmed, and carried a crew of 46 officers and men. . . . At about 1:35 p. m., without any warning, the Van Stirum was attacked by two German submarines. They were not observed until they had approached to within half a mile of the vessel. This may be due to the fact that they were painted a curious color—black and white horizontal stripes. One submarine then opened fire. Three shots were fired in quick succession, but they all fell short. The Van Stirum immediately altered course and, at the same time, sent out a distress call—"Van Stirum chased by two submarines, position critical, firing shots and gaining on us."

After the first attack the engine-room telegraphs were rung up to "full speed." The vessel increased from 13 to 15 knots, and very slowly drew ahead of her adversaries, who had stopped. The race, a very uneven one, was kept up for three quarters of an hour, when the submarines, which later developed a speed on the surface of about 18 knots, again opened fire. One shell struck the ship on the starboard quarter and another brought down the wireless aerials. The latter . . . shot cut the vessel entirely off from the outside world. Realizing his helplessness . . . the master decided to abandon his ship. At 2:30 p. m. preparations were made to leave. At 2:35 p. m. the vessel was stopped. At this time one submarine was lying right under the port quarter. The crew left in the port and starboard lifeboats, two of the men remaining on board to lower away. Whilst they were endeavoring to get the two men off, the submarine fired a torpedo which passed under the partly lowered boat and struck the ship abreast of the engine room. . . . There was no excuse for this cowardly act. There was not a ship in sight, and the enemy, with perfect safety, could have allowed the crew a few more minutes grace to abandon their vessel. The submarine was only 200 yards away when the torpedo was fired and the impact was tremendous. There was no doubt as to the nature of the weapon which caused this explosion, as the wake of the torpedo was seen by the crew.

During this unprovoked attack on an unarmed ship, in which one of the two men killed was a neutral citizen, the second submarine was keeping a good lookout for the British patrols. It must be realized that the Van Stirum was at the time of the attack in large open waters, and, although no patrol vessel was in sight yet, it was not long after the wireless message that a patrol vessel, also fitted with wireless, hove in sight, steaming at her utmost speed, and followed by her consorts. Although the Van Stirum never received the answering call to her S. O. S. (her aerials having been shot away), yet a reply, "Coming full speed to your assistance," was sent to her by the patrols cruising in the vicinity. Observing the approach of the British patrols, and the torpedo having failed to sink the Van Stirum, one submarine hastily returned and fired five shells into her. The noise of the explosions and the rapid interchange of wireless communication between the patrols of trawlers and other craft also brought three British destroyers on the scene, and they were observed coming down at high speed, but by this time both submarines had submerged and bolted.

A Belgian fishing trawler picked up the survivors shortly after they had been set adrift. She had heard the firing and, although fishing at the time with her trawl down, she immediately hauled it in and hoisting the Belgian colors, proceeded with the utmost dispatch towards the sound of the firing. The Belgian skipper did not heed the possibility that he too, in turn, might be destroyed (for he was entirely unarmed), but was prompted by the desire to save life. The crew were all transferred to his vessel and brought into port. . . .

The approach of the patrols had undoubtedly prevented the enemy from finishing off their prey; for 18 hours afterwards the Van Stirum, still afloat, was observed by a patrol vessel with a heavy list to starboard. Her boats' falls were hanging outboard, all boats had been washed away and the vessel was waterlogged. . . .

The story of the attempt to save the Van Stirum and bring her into port is characteristic of the pluck, pertinacity and endurance of the auxiliary crews. On the morning of Dec. 26, one of the patrol vessels which had discovered the Van Stirum lowered a boat with four hands, in order to pass a hawser on board and tow her into port. The undertaking was fraught with the greatest danger. . . . Nothing daunted, these four men pulled to the derelict and clambered on board. No sooner had the last man hauled himself up on one of the swinging boats' falls than their little boat was smashed to pieces against the ship's side and immediately sank. A wild picture met their gaze when they were able to look round. The vessel had been torpedoed abreast of the engine room. The engines had been blown by the force of the explosion to the starboard side of the vessel. Engine room and stokeholds were full of water. The chart office on the bridge was then explored. Here everything was found intact—a strange contrast. . . . There was a chart on the table marked off to a position at which the vessel should have arrived at noon on the previous day. A still stranger sight met them on entering the saloon. The tables had all been laid for the Christmas dinner. The little party of four then set to work in earnest and successfully passed a five-inch hawser from the port bow to the attendant trawler; but, as the derelict's steering gear had been jambed, she became uncontrollable. Another trawler then closed on the derelict and successfully managed to take a wire and keep her in position while the first trawler towed. Shortly after, the wire parted and another effort—again successful—was made to take a rope from the port quarter. This maneuver was carried out with great skill, as the trawler had to pass very close to receive her rope. Another trawler closed in, and took a second rope from forward, and towing was again recommenced with one vessel steering.

The day wore on. Wires and ropes frequently parted; but, each time, the difficulty was overcome by sheer persistency; and, each time, new lines were passed to and fro. The afternoon faded and darkness began to shroud the waters. . . . They made very little headway, but steadily plugged on towards a haven where they hoped to be able to beach their prize. The day dawned, revealing the derelict in very serious straits. . . . At 6:30 a. m., on Dec. 27, the derelict broke adrift from the last wire that held her. . . . Meanwhile, the gallant little four remained at their posts on board. The trawler leader warned all vessels to clear, and then steamed right up alongside. In doing so she struck her quarter against the counter of the derelict, and started rivets and plates. The lieutenant in charge had decided that whatever happened he would save the four men who were on board. After clearing his vessel he again closed. His remaining boat was then launched, and a heaving line thrown on board the sinking ship. No sooner had the boat been hauled alongside than the Van Stirum suddenly rolled over to starboard and went down by the head, her stem struck the bottom and she remained for fully a minute with her stern in the air before falling over and disappearing. The four men managed to slide down the ship's side just in time, cut the boat adrift, and push clear. In doing so, the boat was nearly swamped. The trawler again closed and just managed to rescue them; but the boat was swept away from her side and lost. . . .

It is upon such men—not upon modern machinery—that seapower, in the last resort, depends; and the seapower of the island empire rests secure in her possession of a vast seagoing brood, which today, as in the days of the Armada, occupies its business, . . . in great waters. . . . Not one of them is even remotely like the lurid creatures of modern literature. Battle transfigures them. Occasionally—in any stir that breaks the monotony of their days and nights—one catches a glimpse of what that transfiguration must be. . . . But the aspect of the whole matter which it seems most desirable to emphasize is just that aspect which has been overlooked by neutrals on almost every side of this world-war. When no immediate sensational food has been provided for the hunger of the daily press, it might be supposed that rational folk would at least consider two possibilities:

(a) That operations on a great scale, together with the creation of trained hosts and elaborate equipment, require a vast amount of quiet work in order to secure success. . . .

(b) That it is sometimes necessary to conceal, with the greatest care, every single fact that might help to answer so easy a question as "What is England doing?" or "When is England going to wake up?"

Yet, if there be any capable of imagining the Mastodon, from the one or two dry bones here given, it must occur to them that the work of organizing and directing the operations of even the "auxiliary fleet" is a gigantic one, and that this is, nevertheless, only a very small part, indeed, in relation to the work of the fleet itself.

At each auxiliary base, there are offices, or "Strafe-houses," manned by officers of the royal navy, who control and direct, and are in constant touch with all that is happening in all our seas. They have mapped out all our waters, on which the movements of all reported submarines are recorded and followed up. More than a little disconcerting it would be to our enemies to look at one of these great maps, whereon not only the spots at which submarines have been sighted are neatly marked, but also the exact courses which they have taken, with all their wanderings, for hundreds of miles, traced in thin red lines, till the moment when the signal is given by telephone and wireless, for the guns and nets to close in.

It is not always mere office work in these Strafe-houses; for one of them had been ventilated by a well-aimed shell from a German battleship in a hurry. The only result, however, was the pleasure taken by the occupants in the fact that the royal standard which covered one of the perforated walls had thus been turned into a shot-rent trophy. But sensationalism is of little account in the Strafe-house; and the head line is reduced there to the very smallest type. While I was listening to terse tales of the recent bombardment, there was a dull explosion, far out at sea. The telephone immediately began to make inquiries, and, a little later, the news came that one of our trawlers had been lost with all hands. Faces were grave; but there were only three or four remarks on the subject, in the Strafe-house. The first was—"Traffic must be held up." The second was—"Her skipper was a good chap." The third was—"She must be replaced by trawler number so and so; not the Stormy Petrel, she had a long spell last week."

And those three remarks sum up the sailors' attitude towards this warfare. Duty, sober realization of the hard facts, and care for the men. . . . From first to last, through all ranks, they are simply doing their duty. There is regret, sometimes, when a submarine has been destroyed and they are unable to get . . . evidence that will be accepted by the admiralty. But the symbol of the whole work that they are doing was provided by the beautifully polished brass periscope of a German submarine which I saw in the comfortable room of the senior naval officer. It has been turned into a flower stand, and carried a crown of English roses. Beauty and civilization sometimes do get forward, even on the top of a German periscope.

TRADE COMMISSION VISITS MANCHESTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—The trade commissioners who have been appointed by the Canadian government to consider the best ways of developing trade between Canada and Great Britain and other parts of the empire recently visited Manchester. They were conducted by Ernest Latimer, the general manager of the Manchester Ship Canal, and Herbert M. Gibson, chief traffic superintendent, on a tour of the docks. The new grain elevator, which is capable of discharging grain at the rate of 750 tons per hour, was the principal item of interest to the visitors. Later in the day Trafford park was visited and the commissioners were shown the vast warehouses which are all connected by rail with the dock side, under the guidance of Marshall Stevens.

At the close of the visit the commissioners and a number of other guests were entertained at luncheon in the Midland Hotel by R. B. Stoker, president of the Manchester chamber of commerce. Mr. Stoker, in the course of a speech, referred to the recent visit to Manchester of the Canadian minister of trade and commerce, and said the views which Sir George Foster then expressed as to trade during and after the war had carried conviction to a great many who did not see trade questions in the same way as Sir George did. They saw in those remarks, Canada's determination to play the same part in future commerce as she had done so readily, so splendidly, and so enthusiastically in the war. They might look upon the commission now visiting this country as one of the outcomes of that determination. The visitors had no doubt had pointed out to them that there was already a means of direct communication between Manchester and Montreal, and that some of the liners had, despite the difficulties since the war started, maintained a satisfactory and regular service. When peace was restored he could say in his capacity as the chairman of a steamship company that they would be able to carry every yard of cloth, every ton of goods, every bale of cargo that might be offered from Manchester to Montreal. He confidently predicted that the visit of the commission would be productive of great good.

J. W. Woods, head of the commission, said that Sir George Foster was anxious not only that Canada should increase her exports in every direction, but that goods she had formerly bought from Germany and Austria should be obtained within the empire, and if not to be so obtained should be got from the Allies. He believed they would never settle fiscal controversies and make a tariff that would work out properly unless the tariff question was kept out of politics, and it seemed to him that the war had created an opportunity in that direction. He believed that now in Canada both parties were in a position that might lead to the appointment of a commission on this question, and that in this country parties would come together in such a manner as to make action profitable. The sooner they set about preparing for that the better. Later in the day, the commissioners met various business men interested in Canadian trade at the chamber of commerce and discussed trade questions with them individually.

GERMAN TEXTILE TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—New regulations issued by the federal council with regard to the German textile trade ameliorate somewhat the stringent measures adopted some time ago. The order forbidding manufacturers of textile goods to supply any except former customers was felt to be especially severe, and this has been modified in so far that manufacturers may now deal freely with all firms in districts in which they have previously done trade, providing that such firms were already regular dealers in textile goods prior to May 1 of this year.

PLEA MADE FOR NEUTRALIZATION OF RHINE WATERS

Maurice Kufferath Says Belgium Should Do All Possible for Realization of Scheme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—L'Indépendance Belge publishes an interesting article by Maurice Kufferath, in which he discusses the question of the neutralization of the Rhine; which, in his opinion, is the question of the hour.

The problem, he writes, presents itself under two different aspects, one purely economic and the other both economic and political. Both are of equal importance to Belgium and deserve to be considered by her with care and attention. The idea of neutralizing the waters of the Rhine is not new, and for the last 40 years it has been partially tried. In 1868 Germany made an agreement with Holland to remove all obstacles to navigation on the Rhine. Both countries agreed that the river should be absolutely free from Basle to the sea for ships of all nations for the transport of merchandise and passengers, in accordance with the conditions stipulated in the agreement. In practice this has never been strictly carried out, frequent controversies having arisen between the two countries as to its application. What is going to happen after the war? asks M. Kufferath. It is hardly likely that Germany will consent to throw open the navigation of the Rhine to all the nations. Belgium, France, and England would certainly be excluded from it. In both French and German-Switzerland the press has for some months past been discussing this question. From all sides comes the demand that when the negotiations for peace are made, the Swiss government should throw the weight of its influence in favor of the neutralization of the waters of the Rhine. Thus the Schweizer Export-Revue writes: "Our policy of river navigation, which dreams of seeing the Lake of Constance become the chief port of central Europe, does not rest on firm ground as long as the absolute neutrality of the Rhine is not an accomplished fact. Every centime spent in developing the navigation of the interior is wasted if access to the North sea is not free to us, if the door which leads to the liberty of the sea can always be closed by Germany to the system of Swiss internal navigation." The Zuricher Post entirely indorses this and recommends the formation of a Swiss line between Basle and Rotterdam. Two other Swiss papers, while noticing the efforts which are being made in this direction, are a little distrustful of its success in view of the other great project, that for the Rhine and Rhone canal, surveys for which have been completed, and which France seems disposed to carry out quickly.

It would seem, continues M. Kufferath, to judge by the arguments exchanged in the course of this controversy, that Germany might show herself more accommodating, might agree to at least some degree of liberty of navigation on the Rhine in favor of those states with which it is to her interest to remain on good terms, particularly Switzerland.

But this solution of the problem, he observes, would have serious consequences for Belgium. The Basle to Rotterdam line would deflect from Antwerp a large part of the trade from Switzerland and from the countries which would send their goods through her. All the trade through the great Alpine passes to Basle would go through Holland, instead of Belgium as formerly.

M. Kufferath then turns to the second aspect of the question; the economic and political neutralization of the Rhine valley which he considers of much greater significance, not only with regard to the future of Belgium, but to that of western Europe as a whole, and which he thinks contains the solution of the conflict raging in Europe.

He points out that the great industrial centers on the continent lie in the valley of the Rhine, the Meuse, and the Scheldt, and that they find the natural outlet for their trade through the ports of Antwerp and Rotterdam, where these three river systems mingle in one great estuary. A well-informed economist, he notes, remarked recently in the Gazette de Lausanne that if this great region were neutralized in a military sense, a great step would be accomplished towards a lasting peace, but that if it were also neutralized economically the step would be final. The immense natural resources of this region, this authority argued, have been used by Germany to facilitate her military preparations. If the power of organizing these industries and of disposing of their products nationally or selfishly were taken away from her, the economic development of the country would not be hindered at all, but the possibility of using these resources to further military ends would be averted.

M. Kufferath does not know whether this question was brought up at the recent economic conference in Paris, but notes that according to his Swiss authority it has been much discussed in Paris, where it has found by no means obscure partisans. He trusts that this is so, for he maintains that the economic and military neutralization of the Rhine would abolish with one blow the system of protection on which the armaments of Germany have been built up. It would further render impossible, he adds, the formation of the Zolverein of the central powers of which Germany dreams, and which the boycott of German goods and the policy of strict protection for the countries of western Europe, and similar measures which have been considered in Paris and London would actually make inevitable.

It is obvious, the writer concludes, that Germany will not voluntarily consent to such an arrangement; hence the need that everything should be done for its realization, especially by the Belgians. For we cannot, he writes, close our eyes to the fact that, however kindly intentioned our neighbors and good allies may be towards us, our interests are so different that it will be difficult to make an agreement equally satisfactory to all parties. The neutralization of the Rhine valley solves all difficulties by establishing free competition, and liberating industrial and commercial energies, without injuring any particular interest. The matter is all the more important for Belgium, he adds, in that it will be her task not only to repair the damage she has sustained in the war, but also to enlarge, if possible, the field of action for her commerce and industry.

SEABORNE TRADE OF ENGLISH CAPITAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The report of the Port of London Authority for the year ended March 31 last, shows an increase of 25.4 per cent in the value of imports and exports (excluding coastwise goods) dealt with at the port. The Authority landed or received 2,819,332 tons of import goods for warehousing or immediate delivery, an increase of 431,304 tons, or 18 per cent, compared with the previous 12 months, the highest total yet recorded. The total net tonnage of vessels arriving and departing with cargoes and in ballast from and to foreign countries and British possessions and coastwise during the year 1915 was 30,890,531 tons, against 37,154,133 tons for the year 1914. These totals exclude tonnage of vessels employed by the government on war service.

The net register and deck cargo tonnage entering and leaving the port and paying river tonnage dues during the 12 months ended March 31, 1916 and 1915 respectively, was as follows:

1916	Foreign tons	Coastwise tons
Inwards	9,970,865	5,024,099
Outwards	5,544,461	1,742,742
	15,515,326	6,766,841
Grand total, 22,282,167 tons.		

1915	Foreign tons	Coastwise tons
Inwards	11,686,967	5,902,740
Outwards	6,832,569	2,420,454
	18,519,536	8,323,194
Total, 26,842,730 tons.		

The tonnage which used the wet docks amounted to 61.1 per cent of the total, against 61.8 per cent in the previous year, and a pre-war average of 60.1 per cent, namely:

1916	Foreign tons	Coastwise tons
Inwards	7,465,323	1,076,492
Outwards	4,383,994	697,070
	11,849,317	1,773,562
Total, 13,622,879 tons.		

1915		
Inwards	8,871,448	1,425,865
Outwards	5,449,148	850,135
	14,320,590	2,276,000
Total, 16,596,596 tons.		

The values of the total imports and exports (excluding coastwise goods) of the United Kingdom and six principal ports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1915, were as follows:

United Kingdom	£1,335,823,979	+ 9.2
London (inc. Queenborough)	496,833,942	+25.4
Liverpool	393,169,053	+16.2
Hull	73,123,662	+ 7.8
Manchester	56,673,867	+ 7.2
Southampton	17,717,274	—53.6
Glasgow	56,900,724	+16.8

Deliveries from warehouses directly controlled by the authority have practically kept pace with the landings. At March 31, 1916, the total was 563,495 tons, against 550,132 tons for the previous year.

During the year temporary loans were raised for the purpose of paying off Port of London bills amounting to £400,000, which matured on Aug. 18, 1915, and to meet capital expenditure. Temporary loans outstanding amount to £520,000 and the capital expenditure for the year was £697,857. The revenue continues to expand. For the year it amounted to £4,570,313 and expenditure to £2,859,737, leaving £1,710,576. Interest on stock, sinking funds, income tax, etc., absorbed £1,132,005, and to the surplus of £578,571 the sum of £187,808 brought forward has to be added, making £766,379 available. Of this £394,802 has been set aside to meet expenditure on maintenance, dredging, etc., postponed in consequence of the war; £39,518 to contemplated pension scheme and £100,000 to general reserve, leaving £232,059 to be carried forward. The value of investments at March 31 last amounted to £386,763, leaving a balance of £129,134 to be invested.

COURT OF INQUIRY NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The court of inquiry constituted under the army (courts of inquiry) act, 1916, has been appointed, and will consist of: Field Marshal the Rt. Hon. Lord Nicholson, G. C. B., president; Maj.-Gen. the Rt. Hon. Lord Cheylesmore, K. C. V. O.; the Hon. Mr. Justice Atkin, the Rt. Hon. Donald Maclean, M. P., with Maj. H. F. McGeagh, London Rifle Brigade, as secretary.

BASIS OF CLAIM RUMANIA MAKES ON TRANSYLVANIA

By The Christian Science Monitor special Hungarian correspondent

BUDAPEST, Hungary—In view of the well-known aspirations of Rumania in the direction of Transylvania, it is desirable to know the basis of Rumanian claims, and also the reasons for the strong hold which Transylvania has upon the hearts of all Hungarians.

The Rumanians claim that as more than half of the population consists of people of their race, Transylvania, or at least a great part of it, should be annexed to Rumania. The total population of Transylvania is about 2,700,000. Of these, about one and a half millions are Rumanians, the remaindcr consisting, for the most part, of Magyars, including the Széklers, with some 200,000 Saxons, and a few Serbians, Ruthenians, Bulgarians and Greeks.

The country is some 21,300 square miles in area, and consists of a central plateau with very fertile soil, suitable for corn growing, the whole being surrounded by a ring of mountains which are rich in many kinds of minerals and sustain a large mining population. The name "Transylvania" was given to the country by the Romans and means "the land beyond the forest," but the Hungarians call it "Erdely," that is, the forest borderland, while the Rumanians use the name "Ardealu," which has the same meaning.

Down to the end of the third century A. D. Transylvania formed part of the Roman province of Dacia, but the Romans were then driven out by the Goths and forced to cross the Danube. For many centuries after that, Transylvania had not a settled population; it was the scene of constant warfare and was occupied by various races in quick succession as victory gave them a brief tenure. It was in the tenth century that Transylvania was occupied by men of the Magyar race, and towards the end of the eleventh century it was united to Hungary. Later, in the reign of King Geza II. (1141-1162), Saxon colonists were invited by the monarch to settle in the province, where they were given many privileges. It was owing to this that at the present day such a large Saxon element is found in Transylvania.

The Széklers are racially one with the Magyars. Their name Székler is not a racial appellation; it is derived from the word Szék (a seat, or military station) and indicates that they were defenders of the frontier. The Magyars, Széklers and Saxons early formed a "fraternal union," with the object of defending their country from the hordes of Turks and Tartars who attacked it. Transylvania was a strong bulwark which stemmed the rising tide of invasion and saved all Europe from being submerged beneath a flood of paganism. It was not until the twelfth century that the Rumanians, or Wallachians, entered Transylvania, a people who, though believing themselves to be of pure Roman descent, were really a mixture of various Slavonic and Latin elements. As the Byzantine empire increased in power, the Rumanians were driven from their settlements in the Balkans and sought shelter in Transylvania. Centuries later, after the Turks had built up their power in the Balkans, fresh hosts of Rumanians, flying from Turkish persecution, sought and found a home in Transylvania. From time to time Greeks, Bulgarians and Serbians also fled from Turkish persecution to the same place of refuge, and Hungary owes her racial difficulties very largely to her generous hospitality in past centuries.

The "fraternal union" succeeded in keeping off the Turks until the year 1526, when Hungary was defeated, and the Turks separated Transylvania from Hungary and made it an independent principality. The people were allowed to elect their prince, subject to Turkish approval, and invariably a Hungarian prince was elected. As a result of this, Transylvania came to be the rallying ground for Hungarian nationalism and to be more Hungarian than Hungary proper, for the western part of Hungary was under Hapsburg domination and in constant danger of being entirely Germanized. The central portion was in the hands of the Turks, so it was only in Transylvania that the Hungarian national spirit could find a home. The princes of Transylvania naturally gathered around them nobles of Magyar race, and their courts became fervently national in character. Among the Transylvanian princes were some of the greatest men that Hungary has produced, men who are the country's pride: like Bathory, Bethlen, Rakoczy, and many others, who were true patrons of learning, and whose courts became famous throughout Europe for their high level of culture. The Hungarian genius penetrated the whole life of Transylvania, its art, language, literature, habits, and customs, down to the minutest detail, to such an extent that Transylvania came to be, more than any other part of Hungary, the most characteristic expression of the Hungarian spirit.

SERVICES RECOGNIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The board of trade have awarded a piece of plate to Capt. Torkel Tangeraas, master of the Norwegian steamship Molina of Haugesund, in recognition of his services to the shipwrecked crew of the steamship Teano of Hull, whom he rescued in the Mediterranean on June 30.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION MEETINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWCASTLE, England — A varied program has been arranged for the meetings of the British Association in Newcastle, of which the president is Sir Arthur Evans. Among the lecturers are: Prof. W. A. Bone, F. R. S.; Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell, F. R. S.; Dr. Dugald Clerk, F. R. S.; A. L. Smith, Master of Balliol College, Oxford; Dr. F. A. Dixey, F. R. S.; Prof. J. W. Gregory, D. Sc., F. R. S.; Prof. A. W. Kirkaldy, M. A. The Workers Educational Association has been active in the arranging of many of the lectures. Full programs have been arranged for the following sections: Mathematical and physical science (president, Prof. A. N. Whitehead, F. R. S.); chemistry (president, Prof. G. G. Henderson, F. R. S.); geology, (president, Prof. W. S. Boulton); zoology (president, Prof. E. W. MacBride, F. R. S.); geography (president, E. A. Reeves); economic science and statistics (president, Prof. A. W. Kirkaldy); engineering (president, Gerald Stoney, F. R. S.); botany (president, Dr. A. B. Rendle, F. R. S.); educational science (president, the Rev. W. Temple), and agriculture (president, Dr. E. J. Russell).

SCOTTISH FRUIT CROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The fruit crop which consists chiefly of raspberries in Scotland has been fair, but the difficulty has been not the selling of the crop, because in many cases the prices offered have been high, but in the obtaining of labor to gather in the crop. A large number of teachers, students and others who had volunteered as pickers have returned to their homes, in view of the reopening of the schools. The scarcity of sugar has affected the demand considerably. The retail prices of all home-grown fruit have been very high throughout the season.

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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

was shot down yesterday in the Champagne.

Eastern theater: Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The situation is unchanged.

Army group of Archduke Charles Francis: North of the Carpathians there were no incidents of importance. New engagements in the Ludova sector again ended in failure for the Russians, who suffered severe losses.

Rumanian front: Our attack near Hermannstadt is progressing.

Another attack was made on Bucharest by a German airship and aeroplanes.

On the Macedonian front east of Presba Lake we obtained further advantages on Sept. 25. East of Florina hostile attacks were repulsed.

Bulgarian troops attacked the Serbians in reply for their attack on Kaimakcalan height. They defeated and pursued them and captured two cannon and several machine guns and mine throwers.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Thursday—The official statement issued by the war office yesterday says:

The supreme command learned on Sept. 17 that detachments of our forces had been compelled to retire before superior enemy forces and were falling slowly back, inflicting heavy losses on our opponents. Measures were taken to meet the situation, and a desperate battle began on a front stretching from the Danube to the Black sea.

The fighting opened along the Danube, where enemy columns, consisting mostly of Prussians, endeavored to force their way into Cxernavoda. This effort was defeated by the splendid resistance of the Rumanians, who with repeated bayonet attacks, supported by the fire of three monitors in the river, brought the advance of the opponents to a standstill.

In two days' fighting of the most desperate character our adversaries suffered heavy losses, their massed formations being mowed down by artillery fire. In the center they were driven from trenches which they had momentrily succeedd in penetrating by the allied Rumanian, Russian and Serbian troops.

Finally, at 9 o'clock in the evening of Sept. 19, the enemy onslaught reached its climax. The Allies, by a formidable attack, overthrew the opposing right wing, which fled in disorder. The enemy losses were very great. Everywhere groups of men were left on the field, and in front of one division alone 5000 rifles were picked up. The allied troops then advanced, driving the opposing forces before them.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Thursday — An official communique states on the Struma front the royal navy shelled an enemy column near Razolidos and the French artillery another column at Jenimah, both columns being dispersed. An enemy patrol was compelled to retire east of Orljak bridge. The railway station at Angista was bombed by naval aeroplanes. On the Doiran front enemy working parties were dispersed and it is reported an enemy aeroplane had been brought down.

The official communication issued last night says:

Excellent progress was made today on the battle front. North of Flers our troops carried further enemy trenches on a front of 2000 yards and are now level with the east side of Eaucourt L'Abbaye.

There has been fierce fighting northeast of Thiepval, in the course of which our troops stormed and now hold an enemy work known as the Stuff Redoubt, on the main ridge 2000 yards northeast of the village.

More than 1800 rifles, four flammenwerfer and many thousand rounds of artillery ammunition and grenades were taken in Combles, where our allies also made large captures of material.

The prisoners taken in the last two days' fighting bring the total for the operations of the last fortnight to 10,000.

Two enemy aeroplanes and two kite balloons were destroyed yesterday. Two of our machines are missing.

An official communication issued last evening tells of the bombing of German positions by aircraft as follows:

Attacks were carried out this morning on enemy airship sheds at Evere, Berchen, St. Agathe and at Etterbeek, near Brussels, by naval aeroplanes. Bombs were observed to straddle the sheds, which apparently were hit.

The bombs dropped at Evere struck buildings, presumably ammunition stores, in close proximity to the sheds. Heavy explosions were heard and large volumes of smoke were observed.

All the machines returned safely.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Thursday—An official communique states the bombardment of German organizations on the Somme continues, but there were no infantry actions during the night. On the Meuse right bank a strong German attack on the Thiaumont-Fleury front was repulsed.

On the Struma front, British artillery bombarded enemy cantonments. Towards Aenimaha, a Bulgarian column was dispersed by artillery. On the Serbian front, the Bulgarians have not renewed their attacks on Kaimakcalan, the few trench elements taken by the Bulgarians here having cost them heavy casualties. On the left wing, two Bulgarian attacks east and west of Florina were broken by the Franco-Russian troops' fire. French aeroplanes bombarded Kenali southeast of Monastir.

The official statement issued by the war office last night says:

North of the Somme, after violent artillery preparations, the Germans launched a strong attack against our new positions from Bouchavesnes to south of the Bois l'Abbe farm.

In a brilliant counter offensive our troops met the German waves of assault, which were thrown back in disorder. After inflicting heavy losses on the Germans, we captured 250 prisoners, including six offices. We also took eight machine guns.

We appreciably extended our progress to the east and southeast of Rancourt and penetrated the St. Pierre Vaast wood.

On the remainder of the front there was nothing of importance.

Yesterday afternoon's communique states that north of the Somme the French are organizing conquered positions. The Germans attempted no retaliation in the course of the night. South of the Somme the artillery duel was fairly lively in the Barleux region. Yesterday evening a brilliantly conducted attack enabled the French to capture east of Vermandovillers a strongly held wood forming a small salient in the French lines.

Sub Lieutenant Nungesser brought down alone two aeroplanes and a captive balloon, making a total of 17 machines brought down by this pilot. Two other German aeroplanes and a captive balloon were shot down on the Somme front. During the night, 14 French aeroplanes dropped 110 large caliber shells on the railway station, lines and barracks at Appilly. Laon railway station also received 22 shells and Montfaucon bivouac 17 shells.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia, Thursday—An official statement issued by the Russian war department says:

Western Russian front: Skirmishes between patrol parties are taking place at various points of the front. The most serious encounter was on the bank of the Tirul swamp, south of Riga. On the rest of the front there was nothing of importance.

Caucasian front: South of the region of the little town of Elieu, on the Black sea coast, our patrols having attacked the Turks from the rear, took a number of prisoners.

Southwest of Giumichan our detachments having broken through the enemy guard posts killed a large number of Turks.

Persia: In the direction of Hamadan we compelled the Turks to retire toward the west, capturing here prisoners, arms and a camel transport and destroying the Turkish telegraphic line over a considerable distance.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy, Thursday—The official communique states that northeast of Ueaghi basin, in Seara Posina valley, the Italians carried the elevated position between Menari and Tovo. An Italian airship bombed a column of troops and convoys on the Comignano Castagnevizza road on Tuesday, returning safely.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Thursday—The official report issued yesterday says:

East of Florina we repulsed three successive French attacks. The French suffered great losses and retreated.

After 10 days of continual fighting, in which the entire Drina division of the Serbian army undertook the most bitter attacks against Kaimakcalan height, our troops attacked the Serbians and forced them to retreat along the whole front.

In the Moglenica valley the artillery fighting continues. We silenced numerous enemy batteries. On the Besaica height quiet prevails. On the Struma front there was listless artillery firing. Vigorous movements of cruisers off the Aegean coast were observed.

Rumanian front: All is quiet on the Danube. The situation in Dobrudja is unchanged. Our troops have consolidated their positions. On the Black sea coast quiet prevails.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria, Thursday—The official communication issued yesterday says:

Eastern theater—Rumanian front: Within range of Petroseny our troops came in touch with the Rumanians yesterday near Mt. Turlisinui. Near Nagy Szeben (Hermannstadt) the fighting is progressing in our favor.

On the Transylvanian eastern front our reconnoitering detachments are engaged in battle at many points. In the Bistrica district, Rumanian advances were repulsed, and Russian troops, which had advanced to the north of Kirlibaba and in the region of Ludowa also were repelled. Further north nothing of importance has happened.

Italian theater: There has been no fighting of importance.

TURKS CONTINUE PERSECUTION OF THE ARMENIANS

(Continued from page one)

Aug. 16 and from a private channel in Aleppo:

"The . . . ought to know that the Armenians are being harassed to death. They have all been sent away from Deir, Zor, 12,000 I am informed, and up to the vicinity of Jebel Abdul Aziz, between Deir and Raselain. There is no possibility of their living more than a few weeks. This remnant consists of less than 20 per cent of the number originally sent to Deir. There are about 8000 in this neighborhood (Aleppo), and 200 were sent on the 12th, 150 last night and the collection goes on daily wherever they can be dragged from their hiding places. It is a complete extermination. Some persons living here for six to eight years have been sent, and it looks as though this is only the beginning on our local people. Everybody is in terror."

Later information from the same writer was that 200 were sent away on the 12th, 150 on the 14th and about the same number on the 16th, the day the foregoing was written. About 500 in all. It does not appear that any have been sent since then. From the same confidential source the information came on Aug. 19 that the same action was being taken indiscriminately by degrees in the vicinity of Alexandretta.

This authority describes the action of the Turkish authorities as a determination to bring about the complete extermination of the Armenians.

Later on it appeared that the Turkish authorities confessed that the measures carried out at Aleppo were only a partial deportation of Armenians who had already been deported to the Aleppo district. The government it was reported said it had sent telegraphic instructions to Aleppo to make exceptions in favor of the Protestant and Catholic Armenians. The inference drawn was that no general deportation was contemplated by the government, but that the people sent away were those who had already been deported from elsewhere and who had been allowed to remain temporarily at Aleppo. It was subsequently learned that this transient population numbered 8000.

Diplomatic circles in Washington are given to understand that the evidence recently received from Turkey shows unquestionably that the treatment of the Armenians in many interior places has continued to be as bad as ever. Reports from Mesopotamia and northern Syria are considered disconcerting and from Konia comes word of further ill treatment, although on a smaller scale than before. The need of funds for relief among the Armenians at Konia during the winter months is especially emphasized in letters from missionaries.

One feature of the situation that is regarded as encouraging was a recent visit of the director of public security to various places in the interior. It was understood that the purpose of this trip was to impress upon the local organizations of the committee of union and progress that they must restrain their zeal and refrain from carrying out deportations locally without instructions from Constantinople. It is declared that the difficulties to meet at present consist largely in the activities of the local authorities, who can usually cover up their petty ill treatment of the Armenians and even larger transfers, by alleging that they are measures of local necessity and are not, strictly speaking, deportations.

PROFESSOR LOWELL ON TOUR

Prof. Percival Lowell, director of the Lowell observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., left Boston yesterday for a lecture tour through the West. Dr. Lowell will speak before the State College of Washington, University of Washington, Reed College, Oregon Agricultural College, University of Oregon, Leland Stanford, Jr., University and University of California. Dr. Lowell will also address the Harvard clubs of Spokane and Seattle and deliver two extension course lectures under the auspices of Reed College, in Portland, Ore.

PEACE LEAGUE EXTENDS WORK

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—W. R. Boyd, Jr., has opened headquarters here for the western department of the League to Enforce Peace. He will direct the activities of the organization in the states of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico and Colorado.

OSAGE ORANGE WOOD DYES

MADISON, Wis.—The manufacture of dyes from the waste of osage orange wood has become a commercial issue, due to the investigations of the forest products laboratory here. Carloads of wood are now being shipped to eastern extract plants from Oklahoma and the dye is produced at the rate of about $750,000 worth per year.

HOW GERMANY SOLVES PROBLEM OF FOOD SUPPLY

(Continued from page one)

over 16 years, I could testify to the contrary. I am keeping house there and associate entirely with Germans, thereby getting at their private life, therefore I speak from knowledge, when I say that in no part of Germany has there been or is there any "starvation."

Since the war broke out every one I know has had plenty to eat. I, myself a bread-winner, have had plenty; scarcely a day passed that I did not have a guest at my table, and before leaving, a dinner was given in my honor, consisting of a goose, various kinds of meats and all the accessories that complete such a dinner. That there is a shortage of certain foods no one denies, and close economy has to be practiced. There are also many things missing which in times of peace came from foreign countries, but the German is inventive and substitutes are daily being introduced which will be an item for the table later, when peace is restored.

The prices of food are controlled by the government—a custom which this country might imitate with advantage—and any breaker of the law is fined, sometimes imprisoned, and his business closed, so selling at higher prices than the law allows is seldom heard of. As the government has now nearly everything under its control, coupons are issued for a period of two weeks, allowing each person so much bread, meat, milk, etc., for each day. These coupons are printed on cards, and should any person happen to exhaust his supply of coupons before the expiration of the two weeks, he would have to wait until the next issue of coupons, unless his neighbors would help him out; however, every one has learned to be economical, so this does not happen often, if at all at the present time.

There are two meatless days in the week which the people really enjoy, for fish can be had in place of meat. The bread and rolls are now baked in the forenoon and not at night as previously, and this will be continued when the war is over. They are most delicious and butter is not necessary. Fruit and vegetables in season can be had in abundance, and the crops this year are the finest ever.

The rich man can get no more to eat than the poor one, that is, of necessary food, which is under governmental control. He is given the same number of coupons and has to stand in line and take his turn. Naturally he can buy luxuries, such as still can be had, but that is the only difference, for rich and poor alike carry the burden of the great conflict with a patience, and even with a touch of humor that is surprising.

We have heard of babies starving—what absurdity! The German loves his children, why should he, even now under an unjust blockade, neglect them? He does not; they and the patients in hospitals and elsewhere are given the best cream milk, and when they are supplied, then the people come in for their share. If there is a shortage we have only been stinted now and then. Travelers or business people who have to go from place to place are provided with food coupons at the hotels at which they stay, so if they want to take their meals at restaurants they can get meat, bread, etc., which as I have already stated, are under government control.

Prices naturally have gone up on nearly everything, but it is war time there, and when I compare them to the shameful prices on some things in this country which cannot be and are not affected by the European war, I think our own land can learn a lesson from Germany. The faultfinders on the food question are mainly the aliens within her gates—because they cannot have whipped cream and cake—"Schlagsahne und Kuchen," they are an "hungered." These luxuries have long been forbidden, though enough cake can still be had such as it is.

As an American residing in Germany I can only give the best report of kindness and consideration at all times, but more so when the war broke out. What was there not done to help American travelers to get back to their country? Have we forgotten it and failed to show our appreciation? I expect to return to Germany shortly, notwithstanding that some people are of the opinion that starvation will be my lot. I smile at the prophecy I heard long ago, some months after the war had begun. An American lady was told that Germany would be starved out in a month, and this was nearly two years ago!

Germany is not starving and never will or can be starved, and surely all who know this great country will agree with me.

At the beginning of the third year of the war the German nation stands before the world, firm, strong, united, sharing each other's burdens, helping the weak ones.

LIEUT. SHACKLETON IN CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile—Lieut. Sir Ernest Shackleton, the explorer, who is on his way to England, has arrived here form Punta Arenas with the members of his party from Elephant island. The voyage from Punta Arenas was made on the steamship Yelcho, which the Chilean government placed at the disposal of Sir Ernest for the expedition. Sir Ernest will come to Santiago to thank President Sanfuentes for the part taken by the Chilean government in the work or rescue.

GRAIN DEALERS' ELECTION

BALTIMORE, Md.—Buffalo was selected as the meeting place for next year's convention of the Grain Dealers National Association at the closing session of the convention here. E. C. Eickenberry of Camden, O., was elected president.

JOINT BOARD ADJOURNS TILL NEXT MONDAY

Members of Mexican Commission Give Intimation of an Early Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Adjournment of the American and Mexican joint commission was taken at noon until next Monday. Today's session was brief. Developments at the conference yesterday afternoon and this morning led certain of its members to express their first intimation of an early agreement. Now the commission holds out a hope of ending the conference by Oct. 15, although there was some apprehension yesterday that the return of Ambassador Designate Eliseo Arrendondo to Mexico City might indicate dissatisfaction at the process of negotiations on the part of General Carranza. Much satisfaction is expressed here at the progress made already.

If reports continue to substantiate the Mexican version that the Chihuahua City incident was negligible and, if Villa remains inaction, the way may be paved for the reopening of the border question, in which case the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico and the establishment of a combination guard of Americans and Mexicans in cooperation appear likely to come up for discussion in a serious way.

Franklin K. Lane, head of the American representation, tendered a dinner last evening in honor of the Mexican commissioners with about 30 guests present.

Drawn from Woman's Suit shown by Chandler & Co.

Women's Suits

Fabrics of Moderate Weight
For present wear

Suits light enough for early
Fall wear and warm enough for Winter — in such materials as whipcords, lighter weight broadcloths, cheviots and gabardines. Prices

$25 to $45

Others priced up to $125.00

COLORS—The rich, dark tones of navy, Java, forest green, plum, Burgundy, etc.

STYLES—Mostly tailored and semi-tailored effects. Coats in moderate lengths, becoming to so many figures. Belted models; rows of buttons, velvet or self trimmings.

When the smartly dressed woman first thinks of her Autumn wardrobe, she naturally considers, above all, a suit—and the great majority want a suit light in weight for early season needs, but warm enough also for Winter.

The above suits have been specially designed to meet these requirements, and they may be had with or without fur trimmings.

Misses' Suits

Also Small Women's
Nearly one thousand

Youthful styles after some of the most attractive foreign models of Lanvin, Poiret, Hermance and others.

Wool Velours, Broadcloths, Whipcords, Bolivias and other fine materials—many fur trimmed.

Hundreds to choose from at

$25 to $45

Other prices up to $125.00

Navy, Java, Burgundy, Plum and Taupe in deep rich shades.

Features are the large cape collars—the new narrow sleeves—the button trimmings, and for those who desire fur trimmings there are suits with deep collars of mole and Hudson seal, and bands of flying squirrel.

NOTE—It is the youthful touches here and there of the misses' suit which distinguishes it from the more conservative lines of the woman's suit—and it is only houses like Chandler & Co. who specialize in and study misses' styles that are able to select them with greatest success.

Drawn from Misses' Suit shown by Chandler & Co.

Established 99 Years

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street Near West

Children Love Desserts

and good desserts are beneficial. The delicious Blanc Mange, Custards and Puddings made with Sea Moss Farine are always popular with the little folk. They like the flavor, it satisfies and delights. A splendid evening meal.

SEA MOSS FARINE

Strictly Vegetable. Pure Food Product from genuine sea moss, evaporated and concentrated.

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Business Suits to Suit Every Business Man Are Now Ready

Purchasing the Fall Business Suit here is good business judgment because our garments possess style, dignity and superior wearing qualities.

400 Washington Street
BOSTON

MORE CEMENT ROADS PLANNED BY COMMISSION

About Fifty Miles of New State Highway Will Be Completed This Year, Over Sixteen of Which Are Cement Concrete

By November of this year about 50 miles of new state highways will have been completed and open to traffic. During the year ending Nov. 30, 1915, the state highway commission completed work on about 63 miles of roadways, portions of which were laid out in 1914. While the mileage of roadwork decreased this year as compared with that constructed last year, a decided gain in character of construction was made in that over 16 miles of the thoroughfares built this year were of cement concrete, a form of highway which will last, if properly laid, for two-score years under the heaviest present traffic conditions. The total length of state highways at the end of operation this year, it is expected, will be about 1150 miles.

"Construction of concrete highways for the main state thoroughfares looks to the highway commission to be the most economical sort of roadway to construct for the future," said Arthur W. Dean, chief engineer for the commission yesterday. "The concrete road appears to be the best because the cost of maintenance is low as compared with other kinds of road construction. In the long run, the concrete will have cost the state less than other kinds of road and will have proved more satisfactory during this period."

Construction of the actual roadway of concrete is figured by the state highway commission to be about $6000 a mile higher than the cost of bituminous macadam, a style of paving which is still quite popular with the commissioners. The cost of constructing an average mile of cement concrete is estimated at about $16,000, this not taking into account the cost of grading and culvert and bridge work. The cost of constructing the average mile of bituminous concrete, widely used throughout the state where the vehicular traffic is not the maximum, is estimated at $10,000 and this, too, is not including the expense of excavating for the roadway nor the cost of culverts, bridges and incidentals of construction.

This year the state is completing 25 miles, about, of bituminous macadam and some 16 miles of concrete. This would be an expense for the laying of the road materials alone of about $500,000. The expense of laying out the route, grading, filling, making culverts, bridges and other improvements before the highway surface was completed has not been as yet determined for this year's construction.

Greatly added cost of material and scarcity of labor together with the higher price the state has had to pay, has made an additional expense of more than 25 per cent. The result has been a lesser total mileage constructed. Repair work has been maintained to the standard set down by the commission and some effort has been made to raise the efficiency of many existing roads. Last year concrete roadways cost about $12,000 a mile.

Engineer Dean said that the quality of bituminous macadam roadway now being constructed by the state would give from 15 to 20 years' wear, depending, of course, upon the amount of traffic the particular highway is compelled to support. He said there would be no trouble in maintaining the standard state bituminous macadam road for 15 to 20 years if a seal coat of bitumen is applied every three or four years and a thin layer of fine cracked stones sprinkled on this and then rolled into the roadway. Such a surfacing material, he said, would prolong for years the efficiency of an average bituminous form of road. A tar and sand coating every two years might produce the same result and the state commission sometimes uses this preparation.

The balance of the roadways built by the state this year consist of some waterbound macadam which was given an oil and sand finish in certain localities where there is the least demand by traffic and some miles of gravel and asphalt mix in the towns of Grafton and Upton. This latter road, it is figured, has the same general consistency as that of a very substantial bituminous surfacing.

The concrete roads now being built by the state are of the standard 18 feet in width. Some of the roads are built six inches in thickness on the sides and eight inches in thickness at the height of the arch, or crown, in the center of the roadway. Other stretches of concrete roadway have been built this year five inches in thickness at the sides of the road and increasing in thickness to seven inches at the center.

"The best bituminous macadam roads give us no trouble," said Engineer Dean in answer to a question as to the result of the coming of the heavy auto trucks, "but we think the concrete roads will stand up better under the increasing demands of automobile and motor truck traffic. Undoubtedly the state will be laying more and more of this sort of roadway."

In proof of what the modern bituminous macadam roadway stands under present-day conditions, Mr. Dean cited the asphalt macadam road laid some four years ago in the town of Wayland and upon which the highway commission has not been called upon to expend 1 cent since in the way of maintenance. Another such road as that is also the bituminous macadam state highway in Weston, down four years and costing not a penny since that time.

State highways which are showing signs of wear in different parts of the state, some of them being main lines of traffic, are said by the officials in the circles of the highway commission to be very generally old waterbound macadam roads which have been treated with hot oil blankets forced on under penetration pressure and then sanded and rolled. None of this type of roadway has been built in the state in roads where there is any considerable traffic demand for the past three years. The commission is working all such roads over as fast as it is possible to reach them. Such old-time macadam roads are plowed up or scarified, then rerolled into shape and then given a thorough surfacing of bituminous tar or asphalt, which is rolled into the rock binder under steam rollers.

The commission has laid some bituminous concrete this year in Washington street from Boston to Dedham. More mileage of bituminous concrete, or topeka roadway, is laid in Gloucester and some again in the town of Grafton. The process is much the same as that employed in city street construction. The road is brought to grade and then a thick layer of cracked stone of about two inches screen measure is rolled hard. This is covered with a layer of cracked stone and asphalt mixed, the surface being rolled and sealed.

The total expenditure by the highway commission for the construction of state highways since the work began, including the planting of trees, amounted to $11,149,621.95 at the end of November, 1915. The commissioners call attention to the fact that the various counties of the state repay to the Commonwealth one fourth of the cost of construction of these highways.

On Sept. 30, 1915, the total amount of bonds issued was only $9,360,000. The sinking fund established by law to extinguish these bonds amounted to $2,924,127; consequently, the net debt for the highways and the vast public betterment they entail was but $6,435,873. The expenditure has been over $11,000,000; the net debt was less than $6,500,000.

The highway commissioners point out that in this connection it should not be forgotten that in the past three years the amount that the commission was auhorized to expend and the state to borrow was increased from $500,000 to $1,000,000 a year; consequently, the amounts expended in the last three years have been nearly $3,000,000 of the total of $11,000,000.

Until 1913 there was only $500,000 a year available for the construction of state highways and for the work on "small town" roads, $75,000 of that amount going into the towns. The Legislature in 1912 authorized the expenditure of $5,000,000 for roads during the following five years, not more than $1,000,000 to be spent in any one year for the purpose. Of this amount $150,000 is to be expended upon the "small town" roads, $100,000 of which is only available in case the towns contribute a like amount.

CITY COUNCILMEN ARE GUESTS OF PRESIDENT HAGAN

Four members of the Boston city council were the guests of Henry E. Hagan, president of the council, at a luncheon given this afternoon at the Boston City Club, at which the chief subject of discussion was the selection of a new councilman to fill the existing vacancy. Those present were James J. Storrow, Walter L. Collins, George W. Coleman and John J. Attridge.

Although the luncheon was strictly private, it was learned that Messrs. Storrow, Collins and Hagan expressed themselves as favorable to Geoffrey B. Lehy, an officer of the Boston City Club and former member of the finance commission. Mr. Coleman is understood to have supported William E. Ewing for the vacancy, Mr. Ewing being connected with the Wells Memorial and the city planning board. Councilman Attridge was insistent on having the new member come from East Boston.

Alexander McGregor, former member of the Governor's council; Louis Kerstein, vice-president of William Filene Sons Company, and Nathan Matthews, former mayor of Boston and chairman of the budget commission of two years ago, are also men whose qualifications have been discussed among the councilmen.

Mayor Curley today declared his preference was Prof. Ralph Adams Cram of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, also a member of the city planning board. While at first the mayor said Mr. Cram declined to consider accepting such a place in any event, later he was said to have expressed a willingness to give his time to the position if it were offered him. The mayor urges Mr. Cram for the place as a man of "independent thought," who cannot be "handled."

The fact that Mr. Lehy was chairman of the citizens' campaign committee last fall and winter when Councilmen Attridge, Collins, Storrow and Kenny were put forward by the Good Government Association and elected makes it probable that he will have the support of at least four of the Good Government members of the city council and possibly all seven. Five votes are necessary to elect.

One member of the city council, regarded as a pivotal member because of the fact that of recent weeks the council has voted four against four on many important questions, yesterday admitted that he would favor the election of Mr. Lehy when considered with others mentioned for the place. This member favored the election of a man from a certain part of the city. Believing that this candidate had little chance of election the councilman in question declared that he believed Mr. Lehy the best qualified to serve of all the other men whose names have been put forward for the place.

ARLINGTON SCHOOLS CLOSE

ARLINGTON, Mass. — Though the public schools were opened here last Monday after a long delay, they were closed again yesterday, and children under 16 years of age barred from attending the local theaters.

RETALIATORY MEASURES HELD AS NECESSITY

National Foreign Council Sees Hazards to Business of United States in European After-War Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A post-bellum revival by the Entente Allies of the philosophy of trade known as "mercantilism," in extreme form, with consequent hazards to the foreign trade of the United States, is apprehended by the National Foreign Trade Council in a booklet just issued, entitled "European Economic Alliances—A Compilation of Information on International Commercial Policies After the European War and Their Effect Upon the Foreign Trade of the United States." The council is an organization of some 50 American business men prominently engaged in foreign trade. James A. Farrell of the United States Steel Corporation is president.

"In view of the commercial plans of all belligerents for after the war, as manifested in the Paris economic conference of the Allies in June," reads the little booklet, "and similar but less tangible indications on the part of the Central Powers of post-bellum economic alliances, the United States government is warned to prepare itself legislatively and otherwise, as the largest neutral, to withstand combined efforts of other nations after the war to regain for themselves, by discriminatory duties and otherwise, the commercial advantage which this nation has taken from them because of their participation in the war.

"The resolutions adopted by the so-called economic conference of the Allies in Paris," says the council in a chapter describing the evolution of European commercial policy from 1815 to 1915, "represent a conscious return to mercantile ideas of earlier centuries in an extreme form made possible only by the feeling aroused by the war. Despite the revival in the last four decades of the philosophy of trade known as 'mercantilism,' no one, a few years ago, would have believed that such an extreme application of it could, in these days, be consciously attempted by the responsible statesmen of the most advanced nations of Europe."

The decision of the Allies to eliminate the Central Powers from the "most-favored-nation" treatment that has been practiced among world powers for many years is characterized as most significant, as also is the recommendation for exclusion of "enemy subjects" from certain industries during the period of reconstruction.

"Obviously this is not a mere extension of the movement which had started before the war," says the council, "but a return to the fierce doctrine of innate hostility which characterized the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In the face of such an attitude it is futile to say, as some economists do, that this is simply a substitution of passion for reason, a blind return to medievalism. The conditions of international commercial rivalry of the twentieth century are more like those of the seventeenth than of the nineteenth century. Commercial power and political power go hand in hand. No process of reasoning will remove a people's pride from maintaining a place of honor and power in the world's affairs. And today the people of both belligerent groups are convinced that their own prestige and importance are threatened by the commercial predominance of their opponents. Under the influence of such sentiments extreme forms of expression and overweening declarations of policy are inevitable. The stage is set and the drama develops relentlessly."

Employment by the Allies of the trade weapons of preferential tariffs and possible departure from the most-favored-nation relationship is regarded by the council as menacing United States trade. The fact is observed that the United States is not mentioned, and neutrals only vaguely, in the Paris resolutions.

"If the members of either the Entente or the Central economic alliance seek, by differential tariff duties, to prefer each other and their respective colonies," says the council in an italicized paragraph, "a discrimination against the products of the United States will automatically be created. If special shipping arrangements are carried so far as artificially to create lower rates for allied than for neutral commerce, the parity of ocean freight charges to and from American ports as compared with those to and from European ports, which has been one cause of toleration of American dependence upon foreign carriers, will be disturbed."

"With a tariff," reads an insert pasted in apparently as an afterthought, "the United Kingdom will be in a position to claim concessions in neutral markets in return for continued free or favorable admission to the vast markets of the British islands. Latin-American countries enjoying free trade in the United Kingdom now have, as in the United States, little or nothing to gain from negotiation, but if the British government, and similarly other European governments, should demand tariff concessions for their manufactures entering Latin-American countries as the price of favorable treatment of Latin-American products, a serious obstacle would confront the ambition of the United States more largely to supply Latin-American needs in manufactured merchandise."

Retaliatory measures by the United States must be available, says the council, as the only protection against such a policy. "Appreciation of the necessity of retaliatory weapons if the majority of the great industrial nations should embark upon a policy of trade preference and discrimination," says a paragraph, "is indicated in recent American legislation."

The regulation of ocean freight rates by the shipping act, the broad powers granted the shipping board, and the anti-blacklist provisions of this act and the revenue act are cited. The present tariff law, it is observed, is practically barren of resources for either concession or retaliation.

"Immediately the war ends," says a paragraph headed "Difficulties of Treaty-Making," "a period of commercial treaty readjustment will begin. More treaty making will be in progress after the declaration of peace than in any similar period of the world's history. The most-favored-nation relation which the European governments have permitted the United States to enjoy despite frequent American tariff changes may not easily escape jeopardy.

"This renders highly important the United States treaty-making power. Their parliamentary system gives European governments a superior efficiency in treaty making as compared with the United States, where treaties are negotiated by the executive, subject to ratification of the Senate by a two thirds vote and, in the case of agreements affecting revenues, must obtain approval of the House of Representatives. The history of commercial treaties in the United States is marked by frequent senatorial disregard of the recommendations of the state department.

"The state department now lacks, but should immediately provide, skilled resources for study of the entire treaty situation. The education of American public opinion upon treaty legislation is necessary. The necessity of a two thirds Senate vote for ratification requires that treaties hereafter be so drawn as to command general approval, a difficult task, which can be accomplished only by the most careful consultation of public opinion prior to negotiation, the most skillful handling of the American case in the exchanges and convincing presentation of the facts to the public in order to command sentiment in favor of ratification and maintenance of the treaty obligation afterward."

Another necessary step to a national effort to extend foreign trade is described as the freedom of American exporters to combine in that trade, as provided by the Webb bill, which failed to secure Senate approval in the last days of the session.

CIVIL SERVICE TESTS FOR THE U S. SERVICE

Engineers will have a chance to enter the employ of the United States government in civil service examinations to be held next Tuesday and Wednesday. Tests for senior highway bridge engineer and highway bridge engineer for service in the office of public roads and rural engineering of the department of agriculture will be given. The former has a salary of $2400 to $3330 a year and the latter of $1800 to $2100.

Positions on the interstate commerce commission will also be subjects of examinations. Among these will be for junior structural engineer, grades I. and II., at a salary for grade I. of $1200 to $1680 and for grade II. of $720 to $1080 a year; for junior civil engineer, grades I. and II., the first grade at a salary of $1200 to $1680 and the second at $720 to $1080 a year; for junior mechanical engineer, grades I. and II., the former getting $1200 to $1680 and the latter $720 to $1080 a year. An examination will also be given for oil gauger at $1200 a year.

A vacancy in the Charlestown navy yard will be filled from the list of eligibles made of those passing an examination for quarterman shipfitter-in-charge at $6.24 a day.

Willys Knight
Sleeve Valve Motor

"A Thoroughbred Automobile"

"Averaged 19.8 miles per gallon on a 1312 mile trip."

"Have owned three other cars, but this is the King of them all."

"It is absolutely quiet, has increased steadily in power and efficiency and has not given the least bit of trouble."

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BANKERS TOLD OF THE NEEDS OF PRESENT TIME

Kansas City Convention Addressed by President Lynch and F. A. Vanderlip

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—President James K. Lynch of San Francisco addressing the American Bankers Association at the opening of its general convention this morning said that the most important subject before the bankers of America today is the federal reserve act and the operation of the 12 reserve banks.

He pointed out that conditions for two years past have been abnormal and furnished no evidence of what the reserve system could do, but that much had already been accomplished. Bank acceptances for the first time have been made possible as credit instruments in connection with the import and export of merchandise, the dollar credit is making its way in South America and in the Orient, and our national banks are opening branches in foreign countries.

The federal reserve banks, he said, are gradually concentrating the stock of gold which heretofore has been almost useless, because scattered. In the hands of those banks it will be a firm basis for a note issue which will take care of any demands for currency that unusual conditions may produce.

"The greatest need of the day is the need of universal military, industrial and economic preparedness," declared Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York. "I once thought you could count universal military service as an economic waste. I feel confident in the light of events of the last two years that it is not only a military necessity of superlative importance, but that our national life would draw a unity, our democracy would receive a regeneration, and our youth would obtain a physical training and comprehension of the value of obedience and a patriotic devotion to the welfare of the nation which could be obtained in no other way."

Carter B. Keene of Washington, D. C., director of postal savings, in an address before the bankers in session here, spoke on the work of his department. "I have watched with interest," said he, "the campaign of thrift that the savings bank section has conducted during the past year. No period of our national life could be more opportune for such a campaign than these days of peace and plenty. No propaganda could have been more ingeniously contrived, more effectively conducted or more fittingly climaxed. Postal savings has felt the force of your efforts and I trust we have done something in our appointed field in advancing the great crusade you have carried on.

"The postal savings system has been in full operation a little over five years. I feel sure the verdict today is almost unanimous that postal savings has filled a neglected niche in our social and economic systems which this country could no longer afford to ignore.

"An encouraging feature develops in the constantly increasing average postal savings account. On July 1, 1913, it was $102; three years later it was $143, far exceeding that of any other nation of the old world. Japan with the largest number of individual depositors—more than 13,000,000—has an average account of only $7.81.

"On July 1, 1913, the deposits in the United States amounted to $34,000,000, standing to the credit of 331,000 depositors. Today we have approximately $100,000,000 on deposit owned by 625,000 depositors."

The bankers turned from work to play yesterday, following the closing sessions of the various affiliated sections. More than 3000 of the visitors motored to the country home of R. A. Long, 20 miles southeast of Kansas City, to witness an exhibition of the harness and saddle horses of Miss Loula Long, the lumberman's daughter, while many of the others participated in the bankers' golf tournament held at the various country clubs.

Last night was given over to a large "thrift" meeting at Convention hall under the direction of the savings banks section. It was designed to encourage the nation-wide campaign for economy.

GOVERNOR M'CALL TO INSPECT CADETS

Governor McCall and Adjutant-General Pearson of the national guard will inspect the 36 cadets of the Massachusetts naval militia who have been in training on board the U. S. S. Kearsarge and the torpedo boats Rodgers and Dupont in the Charlestown navy yard, Friday afternoon. Previous to the review which will take place on the athletic field, the Governor and adjutant-general will be the honor guests at luncheon to be served on board the Kearsarge.

The examinations scheduled for Saturday and Sunday have been postponed indefinitely so that the boys can receive more training in seamanship and navigating.

Lieut.-Comdr. H. C. Copeland of the naval militia, who is in charge of the training, accompanied 16 cadets on a sail around the Boston harbor and nearby, on the torpedo boat Dupont yesterday. Captain Nowells of the Dupont assisted Lieutenant-Commander Copeland in instructing the boys in piloting, dropping anchor, man-over-board and seamanship. They left the navy yard about 9 o'clock and returned at 3:30 o'clock. The remainder of the cadets received instruction on board the battleship Kearsarge. Sunday will mark the last day of the training on board the battleships. The cadets have been in training since Sept. 16.

AEROPLANES IN FLIGHT

MISERY ISLAND, Mass. — Three aeroplanes were in the air at one time yesterday when Norman Cabot with one plane, Elwood Doherty with the new militia tractor and Clifford L. Webster with the Burgess school machine made flights over the camp of the naval militia. Mr. Cabot had for a passenger Richard Mortimer, who is being instructed in the handling of the plane. Ensign Norman E. Merrill was taken up by Mr. Doherty for more than an hour. With Merrill in control the machine did figure eights, volplanings, landings and getaways. He hopes to be in complete charge of the machine before the camp breaks up. Leon Blood, Henry Hudson, and R. Elwell were also taken up in Doherty's machine for 10-minute spins over the bay. Gordon Balch and George R. Fearing, Jr., went up with Mr. Webster and were given opportunity to control the plane.

STRIKERS REFUSE OFFER

Offers made by the management of the A. G. Walton shoe factory at Chelsea were rejected yesterday by the committee representing the striking workmen during the course of negotiations for a settlement of the strike. The company offered to take the striking employees back without discrimination, an increase of 10 per cent on piece work prices in the making room, but refused to have anything to do with the United Shoe Workers. The strikers insist upon recognition of the union and a local board of arbitration. In connection with the recent disturbance another striker was fined $15 in the Chelsea court yesterday.

TEACHING OF TEMPERANCE TO INDIANS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia.—The betterment of the Indian, the better understanding of the Indian by the white race, closer unity in the organization, strength, harmony and work to maintain the existence of the society, were urged by Dr. Sherman Coolidge, president of the Society of American Indians, at the opening session on Wednesday of the sixth annual conference. Dr. Coolidge indicated that the society was as yet an unfinished experiment, and hoped nothing would occur at the present conference to disrupt the organization.

"It behooves us," he told the delegates, "to do things more unitedly, to cooperate, not in criticism, but in all movements to uplift the race. Stick to the society and show the world the Indian can get along."

A resolution was adopted indorsing the Gandy bill, designed to prevent the use of peyote, a product of mescal, and a bill was drafted to be urged in all state legislatures to prohibit the importation from Mexico of the drug, the use of which is said to be spreading among the Indians.

H. A. Larsen of Washington, chief officer for the suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians, addressed the conference, and H. B. Pierce, national supervisor of Indian schools, urged the teaching of temperance in the schools as a means to ultimate prohibition. Dr. John Marquis, president of Coe College, Dr. Joseph Fort Newton and Mayor Roth spoke to the Indians at a public meeting in the evening. About 75 delegates were present.

Indian Population Increase

CHICAGO, Ill.—Indians are no longer decreasing in number, Cato Sells, United States commissioner on Indian affairs, announced here on his return from an inspection trip through western Indian reservations. There are more Indians in the country, he said, than there has been at any time since the bureau of Indian affairs was established.

BROWN UNIVERSITY OPENS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Brown University opened its one hundred and fifty-third year today at the chapel exercises in Sayles hall. Though registration figures are incomplete, the indications are for a maintenance of the record-breaking attendance of last year. The freshman class at the women's college exceeds all previous records. President W. H. P. Faunce addressed the students on "The Object of the College and the Object of the Student."

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"ALL THE WHEAT THAT'S FIT TO EAT"
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Makes bread that has more food value than meat and more deliciousness than cake.
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SOCIALISTS OF BOSTON GREET THEIR LEADER

Audience of 2400 Persons Fills Tremont Temple in Rally at Which Party Candidate for President Is Speaker

Allan L. Benson, the Socialist candidate for President of the United States, at his first campaign rally in Boston, spoke to an audience of about 2400 in Tremont Temple last night. The candidate was given an ovation of five minutes duration when introduced and his remarks were continually interrupted by long applause. The hall was thronged with the most enthusiastic audience Boston has witnessed in the present campaign, even though an admission fee had been charged.

Besides criticizing the two big parties of the country for lack of attention to issues of vital concern to the masses and President Wilson for signing the Hay-Chamberlain army act, Mr. Benson told of the aims of the Socialist party to end war and poverty and to better the working and living conditions of the rank and file of the people.

His citation of the growth of the Socialist movement in the United States since 1892, when the party's vote for President was 26,000, was received with deep interest and a burst of applause. The vote of 1892 was swelled to 36,000 in 1896; more than doubled to 96,000 in 1900; doubled to 200,000 in 1904, and again to 400,000 in 1908, and in the year 1912 had reached the total of 901,000. This year the party is working for a total of 2,000,000.

Mr. Benson criticized the attitude of President Wilson toward labor as revealed in his speech of acceptance, saying it seemed to include provision merely for a living wage, safety devices, and the speeding up of the now overworked men and women to enable American business to meet foreign competition at the close of the war.

The Republicans and Democrats in Congress and President Wilson were criticized on the ground that they had "foisted" an army "draft law" on the people of the United States in the Hay-Chamberlain army reorganization law. Mr. Benson asserted that most of those who voted for the bill were not aware that the word "call" in the original bill had been changed to the word "draft" by the committee in charge.

He insisted that the candidates of the two big parties aimed to support the militaristic spirit that has come into the nation through munitions manufacturers. Germany, the greatest military nation in the world, was said to have spent $295,181,125 on its military establishment in 1913 while the United States in 1916 appropriated $662,476,512 for a similar purpose.

The national policy which fails to pass prosperity around was criticized and an embargo on food stuffs was urged to meet the rising prices of food.

Daniel A. White of Brockton, Socialist candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, spoke of what he called the "broken promises" and "false hopes" that had been raised by both the old parties since 1888. He characterized as fallacious much of the reasoning on topics of the times that had been indulged in during these years—the tariff, sound money, single standard, trust smashing, etc. After all these fallacies had been taken seriously for the time being "the working class found itself less secure than ever before. Instead of the purchasing power of the dollar being doubled it has been cut in two."

George J. Goebel of New Jersey, a member of the Socialist national committee, made the closing speech. Sylvester J. McBride, state candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, was the presiding officer. An orchestra furnished music at intervals during the meeting.

IOWA SUFFRAGE CONVENTION IN ANNUAL MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

WATERLOO, Ia.—Miss Anna B. Lawther of Dubuque was elected president of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association at the forty-fifth annual convention of the state organization at Waterloo. Miss Lawther succeeds Miss Flora Dunlap, who has accepted a position in one of the Atlantic coast cities to carry on the settlement house work of which she was the head in this city for several years.

The convention at Waterloo indorsed the policies of the National Women's Suffrage Association as adopted at Atlantic City and pledged its support of these policies. The convention refused to recognize the Congressional Union. Efforts had been made to have the Iowa association amalgamate with the union. As a result of the indorsement of the Atlantic City policies, the association refuses its official support for any candidate or party at the coming election.

The treasurer's annual report showed that the recent suffrage campaign in this state cost the Iowa association over $68,500. In her annual address, Miss Dunlap, the retiring president, outlined plans for future state work. One plan was the introduction into the next Legislature of a bill granting the women of Iowa the same partial suffrage rights enjoyed by the women of Illinois. The other plan includes the idea of the resubmission of the constitutional amendment.

"THE INTRUDER" BY CYRIL HARCOURT SEEN IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

C. & H. THEATER, New York City—"The Intruder," drama in three acts, by Cyril Harcourt, first time in New York, evening of Sept. 26. The cast:

Rene Levardier.....Frank Kemble Cooper
George Guerand.....Vernon Steel
The Stranger .....H. Cooper Cliffe
Baptiste .....Lawrence White
Commissaire of Police...Frederick Esmelton
Francois .....George Barr
Agent of Police.....J. H. Greene
Agent of Police.....A. H. Reno
First Clerk.....Kenneth Keith
Second Clerk.....F. G. Harley
Pauline Levardier.....Olive Tell
Natalie .....Doris Sawyer

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"A Pair of Silk Stockings" was a souffle. "The Intruder," by the same author, is a plum pudding. Each is good in its way, though the former is somewhat unsatisfying dramatic fare, and the latter is apt to be indigestible. Mr. Cyril Harcourt tempts the fates, if not the furies, among whom may be included certain critics, by making one of his characters say early in the first act that no good plays are written nowadays. What an opportunity was afforded of retorting that he had done his best or worst to prove the fact! But that cannot fairly be alleged, indeed the author proves the inaccuracy of his sweeping generalization, for "The Intruder" is far from being a bad play. It belongs to the genre of Dumas Fils and Sardou, that is, it is extremely well built, and it is sequential almost to relentlessness. Everything and everybody fit in, everything happens in due order; and, best of all, until the very end almost, the interest is steadily cumulative. This is due to a dexterous use of old materials, and proves that the author, who is also an actor, has learned the technique of stage-writing very thoroughly. But just towards the end he falters. He has not the courage to evolve to the full the Sophoclean or Euripidean idea, and makes the play end on a question.

Having first scoffed at "the eternal triangle" through one of his characters the author proceeds to utilize that figure, though he does it with skill and an appearance of freshness. But this very skill makes the play hopelessly unreal when one comes to analyze the characters. This unreality is heightened by the artificiality of the dialogue which belongs to a past dramatic era. One even hears a repetition of the clichés, in slightly altered form, which belong to every play of its school dating from Dumas, through Sardou and Georges Ohnet, down to Brieux. To begin with, one irresistibly recalls the "Tuez-la!" of Dumas' "Divorçons," when Levardier gives his view of a husband's rights. One also hears the relentless examining magistrate in "La Robe Rouge," by Brieux, speak again through Levardier as he describes the engrossing character of his magisterial duties; while again and again we get reminiscent touches of Sardou's "Dora" and other plays by that master-craftsman in the usual intrigue. "The Intruder," in fact, is very much like what the play of "Hamlet" was to the man who saw it for the first time—it is "full of quotations."

None the less, or possibly all the more, to those who on the opening night could not recall the older plays, it proved intensely engrossing. It is above and beyond all an actor's play. The husband, wife and "tertium quid" are all good "fat" parts, to use an actor's phrase. There are plenty of strong situations and dialogue which, if stilted, is often telling. The play being of an old type, the management were well advised in securing two actors full of the traditions of past and palmy days. The brothers, Frank Kemble Cooper and H. Cooper Cliffe, showed the advantage of that careful and thorough stage training, now, alas! almost a thing of the past.

These old and well-graced actors played with rare finish and authority respectively as the advocate and the gentlemanly stranger who robs his desk what time his friend is doing him a still greater injury. Remembrance of when both these actors supported Henry Irving in the great days of the Lyceum may have come to a few in the audience.

Miss Olive Tell, looking supremely beautiful, acted with much emotional power, and Vernon Steel almost succeeded in making the unworthy George Guerand a sympathetic figure, no easy matter. The other characters were one and all played with rare discretion, and the general production was worthy of the best traditions of the French stage.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD QUESTION RAISED

At the meeting of the directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce held this afternoon one of the chief questions of discussion was the transference of the activities of the Boston industrial development board to the chamber. A report on the subject was prepared by a special committee which has been in consultation with city officials and is understood to favorably regard the project. The only stipulation made by the city is understood to be that the chamber pledge a fund equivalent to that of the board and submit the question to the donors of the original fund with which the board started.

Another special committee prepared a report for the directors as a result of its investigation of the postal situation at the South terminal station. While the committee is understood to be agreed as to the necessity of a branch station at the terminal, it believes that to locate it within the terminal building itself would result in congestion and inefficiency.

ADVERTISING AGENTS MEET

The Boston Advertising Agents Association held its annual meeting yesterday when Albert W. Ellis was elected president, Franklin P. Shumway vice-president, and Harold F. Barber secretary and treasurer. These officers and Guy Bancroft form the executive committee.

CHORUS HEARD IN PIERNE PIECE AT WORCESTER

Arthur Mees Directs Singing of "Children's Crusade" in Autumn Music Festival—Boston Symphony Players Assist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass. — Pierne's "Children's Crusade," presented by the chorus of the Worcester County Musical Association at the opening of the annual fall festival with choirs of school children and an orchestra of Boston Symphony players, assisting; evening of Sept. 27. Conductor, Arthur Mees. Solo quartet; Mrs. Florence Hinkle-Witherspoon, first soprano; Mrs. Marie Sundelius, second soprano; Lambert Murphy, tenor; Marion Green, bass.

WORCESTER, Mass.—If all the singing societies of New England should rise to the standard set on this occasion, the choral revival which has long been hoped for would be presently accomplished. Perhaps if they would all adopt the admirable plan of Dr. Mees' singers, to perform at their opening concert some work which they tried last year, they might make as auspicious a launching of their seasons as the Worcester chorus made with the "Children's Crusade." And there seems to be no good reason why all New England should not rise to the Worcester mark. For here is an organization which in September, 1915, was about as far on the decline as it could be and still keep its artistic vitality. Its work furnished one of the best arguments the pessimists ask for to prove that choral concerts had gone out of fashion. Now it emerges from the shadows in full shine and its work is as complete an argument as the optimists need look for to prove that choral singing is a perennial and imperishable form of popular expression.

There may be no necessity why anybody should seek to explain the great improvement that has come about in the Worcester chorus. But one thing is certain. The resuscitation of choral art could not have been achieved here as splendidly as on the opening night of the fifty-ninth festival, unless officers and conductor in past seasons, when interest in cantatas and oratorios seemed to be waning, had stuck to a strong policy of program-making. Had they yielded, as those having charge of festivals in certain other quarters have done, to the importunities of musical agents and had lowered their concerts into merely occasions for the display of famous soloists, they would not be in their present fortunate position. Possibly the community singing movement has had an awakening effect on this society. If so, it ought to have a like effect on other historic organizations in New England. At all events, the fact deserving record is that in the choral roll call the Worcester County Musical Association responds cheerily. It is a pleasant voice of autumn wherewith the present season begins, just as the Keene, N. H., Chorus Club was a pleasant voice of spring wherewith the last season ended.

Because the "Children's Crusade" was thoroughly familiar to the singers from last year's practice of it as well as this year's, the conductor was able to give the score broad and smooth interpretation. He raised the music out of mere pleasant sound and pretty picturing to lofty and impressive symbolism; from ballad reading to epic recitation. He caught the composer's idea of contrasting the groups of men's, women's and children's voices and he brought out the orchestral element in Pierné's beautiful tonal scheme with mastery.

The solo distinctions of the piece, which are chiefly with the two sopranos, are not of such moment as the choral and instrumental brilliancies, for Pierné has better command of expression through color than through melodic line. He works through groups better than through individualities. But Mrs. Witherspoon, who no longer keeps up the fiction of her maiden name of Miss Hinkle in program books, sang with fervid declamation, with finely shaded tone and with exquisite phrasing. Mrs. Sundelius also maintained her usual high quality of work, even surpassing her former showing in certain points of vocalization.

LEYDEN RIOT CASES COME UP NEXT WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Over 80 witnesses will be called to testify in the Leyden riot cases which will be before superior criminal court here next Monday or Tuesday. According to District Attorney Louis S. Cox, the men involved will only be called upon at that time to plead to the indictment. They will then be given an opportunity to file motions for dismissing the cases, or for early trials. The probability is, however, that the cases will go to trial before the end of next week. The cases of the city government officials indicted and the other four Haverhill men may be considered separately, if they are brought to trial.

AT THE THEATERS

CASTLE SQUARE—Joe Welch in "The Pedler," melodrama, 8:10.
COLONIAL — Ziegfeld Follies, musical show, 8.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 7:45.
PARK SQUARE—"Hit-the-Trail Holliday," farce, 8:15.
PLYMOUTH—"The Silent Witness," melodrama, 8:20.
SHUBERT—"Katinka," musical comedy, 8:15.
TREMONT—"Civilization," film spectacle, 8.
WILBUR—"Very Good Eddie," farce with music, 8:15.
Matinees—Daily at Keith's 1:45, Tremont 2; daily except Monday and Friday at Castle Square 2:10; Wednesday and Saturday at Colonial, Park Square, Shubert, 2:15; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:20.

"SILENT WITNESS," MELODRAMA, GIVEN AT THE PLYMOUTH

PLYMOUTH THEATER — "The Silent Witness," melodrama, in a prologue and three acts, by Otto Hauerbach, first time in Boston, evening of Sept. 27, 1916. The cast:

Sarah Blakely .....May McCabe
Norman Blakely .....John Hoxston
Helen Hartings.....Emelie Polini
Rigsby .....David Higgins
Bud Morgan.....Donald Gallaher
Janet Rigsby .....Mirian Doyle
John Pelham.....Paul Everton
Ruth Pelham.....Maud Gilbert
Mr. Weldon.....DeWitt Jennings
Wilbur Weldon.....Will Gregory, Jr.
Richard Morgan.....Henry Kolker
Dr. Wiley .....Theodore Kehrwald

Through all the changing modes of stage entertainment from Menander to Griffith, there has steadily been in force at least one rule for playwrights—keep the audience interested. Long ago it was proved that audiences become bored the moment a character in a play begins to narrate something they have already seen in action. Shakespeare's plays are full of narrations, but they are narrations of episodes not shown in action. Narration of a scene already shown in action is not art because it is not good craftsmanship. A craftsman of the theater understands that economy of means is a foundation element of perfection of effect. The man who can get two effects in the theater out of one device is the successful writer of plays, provided always he is dealing with appealing subject matter. To interest an audience at all the playwright must get at least one effect out of one device. But boredom is the sure reward of the playwright who uses two devices to get a single effect; when he exhibits an element of his plot in action, and afterward goes over the whole ground in narration, all purely as a matter of preparation for a dramatic climax.

This is why "The Silent Witness" is a poor play despite its excellent material, material so good that the audience waited until 9:35 for the play to get started. There is a useless prologue and useless first act. The facts they develop have to be brought out all over again in the last two acts because these acts handle a different plot from that laid down in the prologue and first act. The real play is in these last two acts, when Mr. Hauerbach hints at an interesting plea he might make for the necessity of a public defender in our courts, if he only had the time. Omitting the first undramatic hour of his piece, he would have had the time.

The central motive of the play is a powerful one. A state prosecuting attorney finds that his own son is the accused in a homicide case being prepared by his assistant. The assistant is out to make a record for convictions, hoping to oust his chief in the coming state election. The prosecuting attorney takes up the case personally, discovers evidence favorable to the accused, and presents the case at such an angle that the jury returns a verdict of not guilty.

The action also utilizes the always thrilling recognition scene possible with the bringing together of long-separated parents. In this case the mother believed the father had passed away as a result of injuries received in rescue work at a fire. The thrill is doubled by the father's meeting with the son he had never before seen. The presuppositions are not well plotted, however, since there would have been no play at all had the father and mother gone through a secret marriage to avoid the college rule against the wedding of undergraduates. And the average man would most certainly have had the honor to arrange for a secret marriage. This is but one hole in a play full of logic holes, all the result of hasty or unskillful plotting. It is always a pity to see good material wasted by bad craftsmanship.

Donald Gallaher is sincere as the accused youth, and manages the big speech in defense of his parent's good name with an old stager's skill. Playgoers of a decade or more ago will remember him as the clever boy actor in Fitch's "Her Own Way" and other pieces. He is now a juvenile promising to rank with John Barrymore as an artist. Henry Holker, after half an evening of unaccountable mealy-mouthed character work, settles down to the good acting of which he is capable. Would that the stage had more of his quality. Emelie Polini is miscast as a girl in the prologue but admirably discreet emotionally as the suffering mother of 18 years later.

David Higgins, another reliable actor, brightens the gloom and sordidness of the story with unctuous work as the common sense Rugby. De Witt Jennings has but one scene in which to show his mettle. Through his authority the weak first act is ended with a strong curtain. Mr. Gregory does a sharp bit of characterization as a degenerate who heckles Bud about his parentage. Paul Everton makes the selfish ambition of the attorney's assistant plausible. Several amateurish youngsters appear in small parts that would be better omitted. Misses Doyle and Gilbert are baffled by colorless roles.

PIANO WORKERS STRIKE

About 600 men employed at the Neponset factory of the Hallett & Davis Piano Company are on a strike for an increase in wages and shorter hours. Four hundred of them yesterday became enrolled in the Piano and Organ Workers' Union. Mass meetings were planned for today with addresses by local and international organizers.

SOMERVILLE ALDERMEN MEET

A joint petition of members of the police and fire departments for increases in pay according to rank and period of service, which was referred by the Somerville board of aldermen to the committee on public safety, was the topic of a hearing before the committee last night. A report will be made to the board later.

Hats

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street, near West

Drawn from Hat shown by Chandler & Co.

New features, many decidedly Parisian

Of course, many French originals are shown—but Chandler & Co.'s hats are to all purposes French—of French materials, after French models, by makers of like skill.

Although equal to the French originals in *style, quality* and *finish,* their hats are priced from a third to a half less. Many at

$10, $15 to $25 and $35

Other models priced from $50.00 to $150.00

The five leading fashion influences in hats are brought out remarkably in the hundreds of styles shown—*"The Russian"* in the extensive use of fur—*"The Spanish"* in shape and veil—*"The Chinese"* in ornament and shape—*"The Military"* in shape and trimmings—*"The Ecclesiastic"* in embroidery, cockades and shapes. Yet, through all the various influences, Paris is seen.

PARK BOARD MAY NOW DISPOSE OF MARBLE COLUMNS

Old Custom House Pillars at Franklin Park With No Ornamental Top or Capital

Disposition of the eight marble columns which formerly stood in the rotunda of the old custom house in Custom House square, Boston, but which now are reared temporarily in Franklin park at the entrance to that part of the reservation where the zoological gardens are situated, will doubtless be taken up for active discussion and possibly final settlement now that Robert S. Peabody has been reappointed a member of the park and recreation board of commissioners.

The eight marble pillars which the federal government presented to the city in 1913 when the custom house was remodeled were hauled to Franklin park, and after some delay concrete and artificial stone pedestals were put in position and the columns reared upon them. This disposition of the pillars was made by the former park and recreation department commission of which Mr. Peabody, just renamed by Mayor Curley, was chairman.

Ever since that time the marble shafts have stood bleak and apparently neglected in Franklin park, no ornamental top or capital being placed upon them. They have been the subject of jests frequently as the "white elephants" of the park commission, the art commission and the mayor and planning board.

Mayor Curley has been giving the appropriate disposal of these pillars, which are 29 feet in height and three feet in diameter at their bases, much thought from time to time and he has consulted frequently with the art commission, the planning board, landscape architects of standing and publicly interested citizens generally.

The art commission has invariably refused to sanction the scheme entered upon for disposition of the columns by the mayor and former park commission. It was proposed that the city purchase from Sculptor Alexander Pope a great nature group styled "Our Vanishing Wild Life," and depicting a buffalo charging several wolves which were attacking him. This group, it was proposed should be wrought into marble and placed on the top of the pillars.

It was recommended by the art commission that nothing be done with the pillars unless a marble building be erected back of them suitable as a supporting background in character, proportion and design. Mayor Curley has declared such an undertaking would entail the expenditure of millions of dollars on the part of the city. On Aug. 8, this year, the mayor asked the city planning board for some recommendation as to what the city could do with the custom house columns in the park.

Ralph Adams Cram, chairman of the city planning board, on Sept. 21 forwarded to Mayor Curley this letter:

"The question of the disposition of the several marble columns from the Boston custom house, now in the custody of the park and recreation department, was considered at a meeting of the city planning board on Monday, Sept. 18.

"After a thorough discussion it was voted to advise your honor that the board is very much impressed with the beauty of the columns and feels that a proper place should be found for them somewhere in connection with the city of Boston. The board further feels that the columns should not be allowed to remain where they are, and while not prepared at this time to make a definite recommendation as to the final disposition of them, whether in connection with proposed development in the vicinity of Castle island or elsewhere, if it is deemed inadvisable to allow them to remain where they are until a proper place is found, then they should be taken down very carefully, boxed and stored.

"In the meantime I shall personally write to the architect at the Technology buildings, asking if he would have any opportunity to use them in connection with the new work at that location."

TWELVE HARVARD MEN LICENSED FOR AVIATION WORK

Twelve Harvard undergraduates are now licensed aviators after devoting a summer to aero training at the units of the college men at the Curtiss school in Buffalo, the Thomas school in Ithaca and the Wright school in Mineola, L. I. Seventeen men took the training, 10 at the Curtiss school starting July 7, four at the Thomas school starting July 25, and three at the Wright school, starting at the same time.

All qualified at the Curtiss plant, two took their licenses at the Wright school and the third is to return some week-end and make his trial flights, but the course at the Thomas school was only three quarters completed when the men left for college. Arrangements are to be made for these to either attend the Burgess or Sturtevant schools or to return to Ithaca next summer. When the men enrolled for the training at the Thomas school the committee which has charge of the work placed them with the understanding that they could complete their work next season if not finished this year.

Roger Amory '10, chairman of the committee, when asked if the work was to be continued next year, said today that plans have not been completed, although there is a great deal of enthusiasm among the students at Harvard.

Those taking the training and getting licenses at the Curtiss school were: Frederick S. Allen of New York, Francis I. Amory, Jr., of Boston, Edmund E. Bates of West Medford, William W. Bacon of Brookline, M. Philip Bryan of Brookline, Hamilton Coolidge of Brookline, Donald B. Haries of Minneapolis, H. H. Metcalfe of Westboro, Bradstreet Parker of Salem and Joseph R. Torrey of Worcester. Those at the Wright camp were Thomas P. Hoopes of Newburyport, Earl H. Bean of Melrose and George C. Whiting of Hingham. At the Thomas school there were Arthur L. Richmond of Boston, Samuel P. Mandell, 2d, of Hamilton, Kenneth Merrick of Brookline and Herbert Pulitzer of New York.

TECH STUDENTS TO GATHER IN COURT

First of a series of "courtnytes" for students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is to be held tonight. It will be a big meeting for members of all classes and will be held in the major court of the new buildings, directly in front of the portico of the main entrance.

This first meeting is to take the form of a reception to the members of the freshman class. The three upper classes will form in the shape of a "U" in front of the colonnade and in their midst will be a band. At 8 o'clock the freshmen, who previously will be formed inside the main entrance, will march from the administration building while the other classes are singing "Take Me Back to Tech."

President MacLaurin is to address the gathering, a searchlight being provided to illuminate the spot where he is to stand. Before the meeting disbands there will be more singing.

SHOE MEN TO BE SEEN

C. E. Bosworth, special agent of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the United States department of commerce, will arrive at the Boston office of the bureau tomorrow to confer with boot and shoe manufacturers before starting on a tour of the far east and Australia to investigate opportunities for American export trade in these markets. He will remain here until Oct. 3 and will then start across the continent, stopping at other shoe centers to discuss his tour with manufacturers.

WAISTS 5.75

Flesh and White

Very effective in contrast with the rich, dark suit shades for Fall.

Illustrated is a Georgette crepe waist, at 5.75.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont St., Near West

TEN THOUSAND SEE MR. HUGHES IN NEW JERSEY

Republican Candidate Talks on Tariff and Americanism at New Jersey State Fair—Goes to Saratoga

TRENTON, N. J.—Republican Candidate Hughes carried his attack on President Wilson's administration into New Jersey today, when he spoke to a crowd of more than 10,000 people at the Interstate fair. The crowd flowed out on the race track and filled the enclosure in front of the grandstand. Mr. Hughes selected the crowd of "plain people" on the race track as the audience to which he made his appeal for votes, standing for the most part with his back to the grandstand.

There were at least 7000 massed in this group and they gave the candidate eager attention. Mr. Hughes spoke for 15 minutes, dealing with a protective tariff and Americanism. Mr. Hughes assailed the Democrats for their alleged record of broken promises, on the high cost of living and governmental extravagance.

Tonight he is to address the New York state Republican conference at Saratoga, and in this speech he planned to make a "keynote" address for the New York state campaign.

His appearance in New Jersey at this time is regarded as significant by Republican leaders in the light of the New Jersey primaries, in which the Martine forces, with the aid of a German-American group, won out over the candidate for senator said to be favored by President Wilson. Republicans regard the primaries as a rebuke to the administration, but Democratic leaders insist that the apparent force of the German-American group will prove favorable to the Wilson cause in the country at large.

Mr. Hughes and his campaigning party of 35, escorted by a committee of Republicans, spent yesterday in Pittsburgh. Enthusiasm for the candidate was strikingly manifested in the Beaver and Ohio valleys and reached a climax in the crowd that gathered at the Union station to greet him.
gathered at the Union station here to greet him.

The program called for a trip through the industrial towns of the Monongahela and Turtle Creek valleys, with speeches at four points occupying the afternoon, and a mass meeting in the evening at Exposition Music hall. In the many thousands to greet Mr. Hughes here were large delegations from many towns in western Pennsylvania.

Immediately upon the arrival the party, with the local committees, was taken on a tour of the industrial sections of the valleys. The first stop was at the Carnegie library, in Homestead. After the party had driven through the mill sections in automobiles the next stops were at Duquesne and McKeesport.

Protection of Industries

Mr. Hughes Speaks to Workers in Pittsburgh Field

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Republican meeting at Convention hall last night indicated the strength of Republican Pittsburgh. The hall in which Mr. Hughes spoke will seat 5500 people, and 2000 additional were crowded in aisles and around the walls.

Former Secretary of State P. C. Knox, to whom he later paid a very pretty compliment, was close behind him with H. J. Heinz, who later acted as chairman of the meeting.

Mr. Hughes' speech was a duplication, in the main, of the one he delivered at Cleveland, and it was noted that the listeners responded with equal enthusiasm to his declaration of his gospel of Americanism, and then in extra volume to his attack on the Adamson bill.

On the tour of the candidate and his party through the mill districts of the suburbs Mr. Hughes spoke frequently.

He emphasized the necessity of protecting the industries of the country and visualized the millions of men now in the war trenches, debarred from productive work, but who, when the war is over, will return to competitive fields.

"I stand for the protection of American industry," he said, "and for prosperity that is not based on a European war, but on sound policies which will protect industry when there is no European war to give war orders.

"Now I say that, because we cannot have proper conditions of work in this country, we cannot have the things which labor ought to have unless we have prosperity. There is no use of talking to a workingman about hours, or wages, or conditions of labor if there is not work. The first thing is the factory running; the first thing is the employment. You have to have, also, a steady basis for that, so that American business can look to the future and plan for expansion and increase to meet the demands of a great population."

At the Homestead works a welcome was given the nominee with every noise-making device at hand.

"Let me say right here," he said, "that I do not consider the United States as established for the purpose of securing prosperity for a few. I would not be before you as a candidate for office, except with the sincere desire that we should have enduring prosperity of the United States which will be for the benefit of all the people of the country. It takes all of us to make the United States, and it is the interest of the plain people."

At the Westinghouse works, which employ some 15,000 men, the Socialist and I. W. W. forces have been active in many ways. As a result there were some members of the welcoming committee who originally doubted whether it was wise to have Mr. Hughes make more than an incidental appearance.

The Westinghouse workmen, however, turned out their shop band to play a welcome, and then a shop chairman acted as the presiding officer.

Nearly 5000 workmen were in the crowd that gathered in the shop and listened to Mr. Hughes as he spoke from a stairway to an upper gallery.

Policies to Be Defended

President Wilson's Next Speech to Be Political

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—President Wilson on Saturday will make his first purely political speech since his address accepting the renomination. Administration officials say that when he appears before the members of young men's Democratic clubs at Shadow Lawn the President will handle the political situation forcefully and directly.

It was declared that following Saturday's speech there would be more political activity on the part of the President. While he will continue to make his addresses away from Shadow Lawn as non-partisan as possible, it was said that he would pay more attention to political questions than he had since Congress adjourned.

It is understood that the President's speech on Saturday would be totally different from his Baltimore address Monday, in which he discussed business problems from a non-political standpoint. He has not fully developed his views on the Adamson law, it was declared, and in addition is planning, either Saturday or soon afterwards, to speak on sectionalism, Mexico and the problems caused by the European war. A delegation of nearly 2000 young Democrats is expected here on special trains Saturday to hear the President's address. The public will be admitted to the grounds for the occasion.

It was definitely stated that President Wilson would make one or more speeches in New York state. This announcement followed the visit of Mr. McCormick and of Samuel Seabury, Democratic candidate for Governor of New York yesterday.

The President's big speeches in New York will come as a climax to efforts to place the state in the Democratic column. One of these speeches will be in New York city and the other in Buffalo. Both will be late in October or the first of November.

On Tuesday next the President leaves for Omaha, where he speaks Thursday night. It will be the first appeal to the West for approval of his policies. In addition to this address, the President will go to Indianapolis Oct. 12, and Pennsylvania day will be observed at Shadow Lawn Oct. 14.

In addition to discussing politics the President gave consideration to the appointment of several commissions and boards created by the last session of Congress. It was learned that among the men being most seriously considered for the tariff commission were Prof. Frank W. Taussig of Harvard and William L. Saunders of New Jersey. Bernard N. Baker of Baltimore was said to be almost certain of appointment on the shipping board.

Henry Ford for Mr. Wilson

Manufacturer Says Prosperity Not Due to War

DETROIT, Mich.—In a public statement Henry Ford announces his reasons for supporting President Wilson.

"To begin with," declared Mr. Ford, "I'm supporting Mr. Wilson because Wall street is against Mr. Wilson. I'm for Mr. Wilson because he has knowledge of the interests—the 'unseen hands' that seek to control the government—and is holding them off. That he knows them and is holding them off is proved by his refusal to rush into war with Mexico, sacrificing the lives of thousands of young Americans to save the dollars that Wall street has invested in Mexico.

"For this one reason alone the nation is under an obligation to return Mr. Wilson to the White House. But for purely business reasons, which may appeal more directly to many men, the welfare of the country demands Mr. Wilson's reelection. The Republicans are raising a great roar about the eight-hour law and how it will hamper business. I say—and I speak from experience, not from guesswork—that the eight-hour law will help business. The employers of the country should be as enthusiastically behind Mr. Wilson in his advocacy of the eight-hour day as the workers, and they would be if they knew their business. For employers who are hostile to the eight-hour day do not know their business."

Senator Lodge Speaks

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge spoke to a crowd of 25,000 persons at the Great Barrington fair this afternoon. The throng was one of the largest in the 75-year history of the Housatonic Agricultural Society. Congressman Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge introduced Senator Lodge and other speakers. Governor Samuel W. McCall sent a message of regret.

LOBSTER SMACK SEIZED

HALIFAX, N. S. — The American lobster smack E. MacNichol of Boston has been seized by the Canadian fisheries patrol boat F and taken into Yarmouth. The commander of the patrol boat charged that the Americans were fishing within the three-mile limit. Information regarding the seizure has been forwarded to Washington by United States Consul Balch.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Registration of students at Simmons College has reached 1026, a slight falling off from last year. This afternoon the Simmons Athletic Association gives a party to the whole college. The class of 1919 will meet tomorrow to elect an executive board and nominate the sophomore-senior luncheon committee.

BOSTON MEN FORMING HUGHES LEAGUE BRANCH

Committee Headed by Henry L. Higginson Will Help to Arouse Interest in the Campaign and Secure Speakers

Announcement was made today of a committee of Boston business men who are organizing a Boston branch of the Hughes Business Men's League, a campaign unit of the Republican forces of the nation. Local branches have been formed in practically every city of more than 50,000 population in all states except those in the south. The Boston Hughes League has as its secretary F. Abbott Goodhue of the First National Bank.

The Boston committee consists of the following: Henry L. Higginson, J. Franklin McElwain, B. Preston Clark, John Shepard, Jr., Charles G. Bancroft, Charles L. Edgar, Andrew W. Preston, James L. Richards, Calvin Austin, James Richard Carter, A. Farwell Bemis, A. C. Ratshesky, Louis K. Liggett, Charles C. Hoyt, Everett Morss, William R. Cordingley, J. Sumner Draper, Albert Greene Duncan, George B. Baker, George S. Smith, Patrick A. O'Connell.

The work of the league will be to arouse interest in the Hughes campaign, and in so far as possible to assist in providing speakers and in arranging rallies. No effort will be made to secure contributions and no member is under any obligation except to use his influence for the election of the Republican candidate.

Among the other cities in Massachusetts that have formed Hughes Business Men's Leagues are Haverhill, Salem, Fall River, Lowell, Lawrence, Springfield, Worcester, New Bedford, Somerville and Holyoke.

Senatorial Districts

Revised and complete returns of voting at Tuesday's state primaries, still unofficial, the official count will not be given to the public until the executive council has canvassed the returns, show the results of the balloting in the closely contested senatorial districts.

Edward T. McKnight of Medford won the sixth Middlesex Republican nomination, receiving 2261 votes to 2053 for Winfield F. Prime of Winchester and 962 for Arthur W. Newhall of Stoneham. Former Representative Prime is considering the question of asking for a recount.

Kenneth Nash of Weymouth won the Norfolk-Plymouth Republican nomination for the Senate, receiving 3182 to 2009 for Representative Sandberg of Quincy, 993 for Mr. Baker of Marshfield and 195 for Mr. Pierce of Rockland.

Senator Charles A. Kimball of Littleton was renominated in the seventh Middlesex, receiving 946, as against 700 for Mr. Pfeiffer of Bedford and 230 for Mr. Crosby of Lowell.

George B. Churchill of Amherst won the Republican senatorial nomination in the Franklin-Hampshire district, receiving 973 to 502 for Representative Cowls of Amherst and 113 for Mr. Perry of Shelburne.

Senator Orion T. Mason of Medway was nominated in the Norfolk district, receiving 1662 votes to 1441 for Hartley of Braintree and 1209 for Stone of Canton.

Representative George D. Chamberlain of Springfield won the Republican senatorial nomination in the first Hampden by 1948 to 1326 for Representative Carman.

Representative Fred W. Cross of Royalston, a former Progressive, won the Republican senatorial nomination in the third Worcester by 1499 to 868 for Representative Faxon of Fitchburg.

County Commissioner Erson B. Barlow of Lowell was renominated, the returns from 31 cities and towns out of 54 giving him 11,449 to 6089 for Mr. McIntire, and 4654 for Mr. Adams.

Frederick W. Mansfield's majority over Gen. Charles H. Cole for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination is set at 9874. The lead of Auditor Alonzo B. Cook over Joseph B. Brown for the Republican nomination for auditor at 16,158.

Recount of Votes Asked

A recount of votes cast for the Republican representative candidates in the twentieth Middlesex district was asked yesterday by Representative William E. Weeks of Everett, who filed his request with Joseph H. Cannell, city clerk.

The contest was the closest ever held for representative in Everett. The vote as announced stood: Representative Fred P. Greenwood, 1283; Representative William E. Weeks, 1280, and Howard W. Furness, 1291.

As two candidates were to be nominated Representative Greenwood and Mr. Furness have been declared the winners.

Revised returns show that former Postmaster James G. Moran has defeated Representative Anderson of Easton for the Republican nomination for representative in the second Bristol district by 42 votes.

NEW LIGHT STATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Cape St. Elias light station, Alaska, was placed in commission on Sept. 6, and the temporary light discontinued. This station is located on the south end of Kayak island, on a shelf about 45 feet above sea level. The tower is square and supports a cast-iron watch room and second-order lantern, whose focal plane is 40 feet above the base of the structure and 85 feet above sea level. The characteristic of the light is a double white flash every 20 seconds. That of the fog signal will be a double blast of 4 seconds each every minute.

BOTH PARTIES SEEK VICTORY IN NEBRASKA

President Wilson, Nominee Hughes and Other Speakers of Note to Take Part in Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—Nebraska now appears to be one of the grounds on which the presidential campaign is being contested in the middle West. Republican and Democratic campaign managers are vying in their efforts to obtain as many men as possible of national repute to expound party doctrines through the state between now and election day.

News that President Wilson is expected to speak at Omaha on Oct. 5 is pleasing to the Democrats. Charles E. Hughes is expected to speak in Lincoln and Omaha several days after the President's appearance in the state.

Wide interest continues to be manifested in the coming Nebraska campaign of William J. Bryan. Mr. Bryan will support the constitutional amendment for prohibition in his home state, but still there has been no announcement as to how he will act toward the state Democratic faction, which is opposed to the amendment and opposed Mr. Bryan's candidacy as a delegate to the national convention.

Vice-President Marshall will open a two-day campaign in Nebraska on Oct. 9, starting at Omaha and closing at Falls City, after which he will go to Kansas. Charles W. Fairbanks, his opponent, spoke in Omaha this week.

Special trains are expected to be run to Omaha from Lincoln and other points upon Oct. 5, President Wilson's speaking day in Omaha, while similar trains are planned to Lincoln and Omaha for the Hughes meetings, the exact dates of which have not been announced.

Democratic leaders predict that the President's visit will strengthen his already strong popularity in the state. Louis Langhorst of Elmwood, state Democratic campaign chairman, said that if more impetus is needed, Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, Senator Ollie James of Kentucky and Martin Glynn, formerly Governor of New York, all of whom are to speak in Nebraska, are fully capable of furnishing the needed inspiration. Their itineraries are not yet definitely fixed.

Edward Beach of Lincoln, chairman of the Republican state campaign, has announced that Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio, Senator James Wadsworth of New York, Dr. Wesley Hurzberger, Leslie M. Shaw, formerly secretary of the treasury; Representative A. J. Borchfield of Pennsylvania, Senator S. J. Gronna of North Dakota, and others, are coming to impress the voters.

Students at Nebraska colleges and universities who wish to maintain their residence in their home towns and vote, may do so by taking advantage of the state absent voters' law, as may traveling men and other voters. This law requires that the voter present a certificate of registration from his home town at the voting place in his precinct. There he obtains a ballot which he marks and hands over to the election board, which mails it to the town named.

If he lives in a district where registration of voters is not required, he is first asked to make an affidavit to his place of residence. He may vote for state and national candidates. If he can remember the names of his county candidates, he may write in his choices on the ballot.

SETTLERS SOUGHT FOR LANDS IN WESTERN CANADA

REGINA, Sask.—To end speculation in farm lands, to provide for continuous rather than scattered settlements, are the two objects which W. J. Black, the recently appointed commissioner of agriculture, is anxious to attain, says the Leader. With this end in view he proposes that settlement boards, appointed jointly by the federal and provincial governments be organized in the various provinces, that these boards have legislative authority to take over any unoccupied land suitable for agricultural purposes, paying for the same a fair price based on present values, that in case of lands not taken over for five years from now, the price shall be present value, plus fair interest.

On the lands taken over it is proposed that men with families shall be allowed to settle, and that such settlers be given a long time, possibly 30 years, in which to pay for the land located upon. It is further proposed that settlement so formed shall be continuous, that is, there shall be no "spreading out." It is also contemplated as a means of preventing speculation on the part of those taking up holdings under this plan, that the holders shall not be allowed to dispose of their holdings until a certain proportion has actually been brought under cultivation.

"Where are you going to get your settlers?" Mr. Black was asked. "There are hundreds available in Winnipeg and other cities west of the Great lakes," he said. "Not all of these have had experience in farm work, and and on this account I propose that post-graduates in district representative work, or successful farmers be appointed to direct the operations of the settlers."

POSTOFFICE MEN'S CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The ninth annual convention of the national association of supervisory postoffice employees opened here Monday. Plans for increasing the efficiency of the postal service will figure prominently in the sessions. About 100 delegates attended the opening session.

To Men and Young Men—

Fall clothes are ready

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

THIS store contains at this moment one of the largest and best stocks of Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes ever offered in Boston.

We've selected these goods for their quality-value to you; they're brought together with the idea that they're going to be *worn;* not simply that they're going to be *sold.* The way they wear; the service and satisfaction they give—that's our best profit. Suits $18 to $40.

The CONTINENTAL

Home of Hart Schaffner and Marx Clothes

WASHINGTON and BOYLSTON STS.

HENRY ABRAHAMS IS CANDIDATE FOR THE SCHOOL BOARD

Labor Leader to Make the Run in Contest This Fall Under Auspices of the C. L. U.

Henry Abrahams, labor leader, is to be a candidate for the Boston school committee at the election in December under the auspices of the Boston Central Labor Union. He has been talked of with growing favor by school men, teachers and others with whom schools are a subject of prime importance. The desire has been expressed that he will be made the candidate of the Public School Association and perhaps others.

Those supporting Mr. Abrahams point out that he has several qualifications that especially fit him for the position; obviously he represents the laboring man in the education of the laboring man's children. In the extension of industrial and trade training he would bring to the work a practical viewpoint and understanding which would be of value in making such education all that it is desired that it should be. In addition, he has the viewpoint of the worker, and may be expected to understand and appreciate school administration from the teachers' standpoint as few are able to do.

He has the additional advantage of being a Jew. When the Public School Association was organized some years ago for the purpose of selecting good men for the school committee it was generally agreed that the personnel of the committee should be made up so far as practicable of two Protestants, two Catholics and one Jew. This order was maintained until the insistent call for a woman on the board elected Miss Frances J. Curtis, a Protestant, to the position, in place of David A. Ellis, a Jew, who retired. This was in 1914. The board then counted three Protestants and two Roman Catholics in its membership. In 1915 Dr. Frederick L. Bogan was elected to the committee, and the balance was changed to three Catholics and two Protestants. It is said that the Roman Catholics wish to maintain this balance on the ground that they represent the largest proportion of the population.

The two members of the board whose terms expire this year are Dr. David D. Scannell, chairman, and Michael H. Corcoran. Both are Roman Catholics. Neither has announced his decision as to running again. Mr. Corcoran, however, has been mentioned for the common council and it seems probable that he will decide in favor of that position. There is a strong element in favor of returning Dr. Scannell to the committee as an able school officer. The committee of the Central Labor Union in charge of the candidacy of Mr. Abrahams will meet at headquarters this evening to plan the campaign.

PAUL REVERE CHAPTER

A musicale and luncheon will be held by Paul Revere chapter, D. A. R., at the Hotel Vendome next Thursday morning when the new regent, Mrs. Sidney L. Burr, will preside. The hostesses are Mrs. Bertha L. Hinson, Mrs. Charles H. Hubbard, Mrs. Hewes Hunneman, Mrs. Ernest G. A. Isenbeck, Mrs. Delbert L. Jackson, Mrs. J. P. Jordan, Mrs. John A. Keefe and Miss Edith Lang.

PROHIBITION INDORSED

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Planks indorsing suffrage for all women and favoring state-wide prohibition and pledging support in Congress for national prohibition were features of the platform adopted at Helena, Mont., by the Democratic state convention, says the Journal correspondent.

MILITIA UNITS TO BE HELD AT NEAR FULL STRENGTH

The Massachusetts militia units, when mustered out of the United States service upon their return from the Mexican border, will be held at or near their present war strength for some time to come if not permanently, according to a statement made today by Adjt.-Gen. Gardner W. Pearson.

Before the call for duty in Mexico the company units were recruited to peace strength of 65 men. At present these same units are recruited to war strength of 142 men to the company, or near that figure.

The size of the company units, following the mustering out of the men, will depend upon the Governor, but under the national defense act, according to General Pearson, the company strength will not be allowed to fall below 100 in any event. If there are any reductions at all they will be made gradually.

General Pearson has received no official advices whatever with respect to the future disposition of Massachusetts militiamen in the United States service on the border.

The work on the militia rolls in the office of the adjutant-general is progressing, according to General Pearson, and the task should soon be completed. The department of the South has also commenced to send in records of discharges made on the border, so that the adjutant-general's office will soon have on file an accurate roll of the militiamen now in the United States service.

General Pearson has received unofficial information that convinces him there is an excellent prospect that the Massachusetts field artillery and the cavalry will be sent home with a substantial quota of their horses if the state can show the federal government that it has proper facilities for housing the animals.

In order to get a definite line on this phase of the situation, General Pearson has wired Col. John H. Sherburne, commanding the first regiment of field artillery, asking for confirmation, and has already undertaken the task of finding suitable quarters for the horses in the event that the government sends them back. He was in Worcester county yesterday inspecting possible housing facilities for the battery horses in that city.

MAYOR FAVORS MORE LAWS FOR CLEANER BOSTON

Declaring that he favored spending more money and more stringent laws for a cleaner Boston Mayor James M. Curley this morning addressed a meeting of city department officials, civic society heads and others interested in the clean-up and paint-up propaganda for the city.

The object of the meeting was to discuss the enforcement of existing laws governing the cleanliness of the city and further legislation to give the various municipal officials greater authority for the enforcement of the laws already existing.

Mayor Curley urged that the police, the public works department and the health department be given the power to make the people keep their alleys, yards and streets clean.

Not long ago the mayor appointed John A. Sullivan, corporation counsel; President John E. Macy of the United Improvement Association, and Police Commissioner O'Meara a committee on the clean-up work and the enforcement of laws regarding the keeping of property, both public and private, cleaned. Commissioner O'Meara refused to serve, and this morning declared that it is the duty of the police department to enforce the laws as they find them, which they try to do, that he will cooperate to the best of his ability with the mayor and all others interested in the clean-up work, but that he will not take part in any work for legislation.

FLEISCHMANN BREAD GOES UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Fleischmann General Baking Company has raised the price of bread, it has been selling to groceries and restaurants for 6, 10, 12 and 18 cents to 8, 12, 16 and 24 cents. For the present, small loaves will be sold for five cents, but at a reduced size.

Filene's

REPRODUCED;

The Lanvin pin-tuck suit at $35

Little tucks on broadcloth are the form of Jeanne Lanvin's new inspiration. They go around the cuffs, up and down the front and back, they cross the pockets on both skirt and coat. Broadcloth, fur trimmed.

Women's suits with long coats, suits with short coats at $35

A new Russian Suit at $35

Broadcloth and velours suits trimmed with moleskin, Hudson seal (dyed muskrat) or plain, belted or with unbroken, tailor-made lines.

Burgundy, taupe, brown, green, blue and black.

(Filene's—Mail Orders Filled—Fifth Floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

PANAMA CANAL ZONE DEFENSE FOOD SUPPLY

Eighty Per Cent of Amount Now Used Is Imported—Transportation All by Water—Idle Land to Be Made Productive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, C. Z.—That the military and naval defense of the Panama canal involves adequate arrangements for food supply for the population of that part of the isthmus which might be cut off in case of a siege is a fact that has been apparent to many students of isthmian affairs ever since the policy of defending instead of neutralizing the canal was decided upon. It is not generally understood outside of canal circles how extremely limited the local food supply on the Isthmus of Panama is. Practically all of the supplies for the 40,000 employees of the canal in construction days was imported. These employees represented a total of probably 75,000 dependent on outside supplies imported by the canal organization. To this must be added a large proportion of the native population of Panama and Colon, who subsisted on foreign imports more than on domestic.

The present population of the Zone, the cities of Panama and Colon, with their suburbs, is about 130,000 all told. There are four sources of food supply for this population—imports from the United States by the canal commissary, imports from adjacent countries—the West Indies, Colombia, Costa Rica, mainly—by both the commissary and local merchants, imports from the United States and to a limited extent from Europe, by local merchants, and locally produced supplies from the isthmus. Exact statistics are not available, but it is a safe estimate that 80 per cent of the food supply is imported, and the transportation is altogether by water.

Panama has no railroad connection with either its northern or southern neighbors. The Panama railroad only crosses the isthmus parallel with the canal, and has no lateral branches into the interior. Another and a very curious fact about the local situation is that there is not one wagon road from the Zone or the terminal cities into the interior of the country. This is almost incredible to an outsider, but it is the literal truth. There is one road running from Panama to its residential suburb, the Sabanas, and extending a few miles further along the Pacific coast, perhaps ten miles in all, and with that exception one cannot go into the country at all except on foot or on horseback, and the trails for this purpose are as rough and primitive as they were in the days of Balboa. The main reason for this state of affairs is the fact that the isthmus always has been merely a means of transit between the oceans; that such trade with the interior coast towns as existed was carried on by sea; that it formerly cost so much more to build roads that would stand the heavy rains than to use the sea to get to farms that might be opened up along the coast, that the roads were not built. So it came about that Panama had a railroad before it had a wagon road, and the great canal was built before there was a single good bridge in the whole country.

This means, in effect, that there has been practically no agricultural development of the territory immediately adjoining Panama and Colon. The absence of roads, and the fact that supplies could be brought from the coast by water, prevented the planting of any of the back-country off the line of the Panama railroad between Colon and Panama. For about a mile along the track there were primitive patches of scattered settlers, who raised hardly enough for their own use; and of course these were extinguished when the policy was adopted of expropriating the lands of the Canal Zone, to a distance of five miles on each side of the canal.

The net effect of this situation is that if the isthmus should be cut off from imports by sea altogether, there would not be enough food on hand to support the population a month.

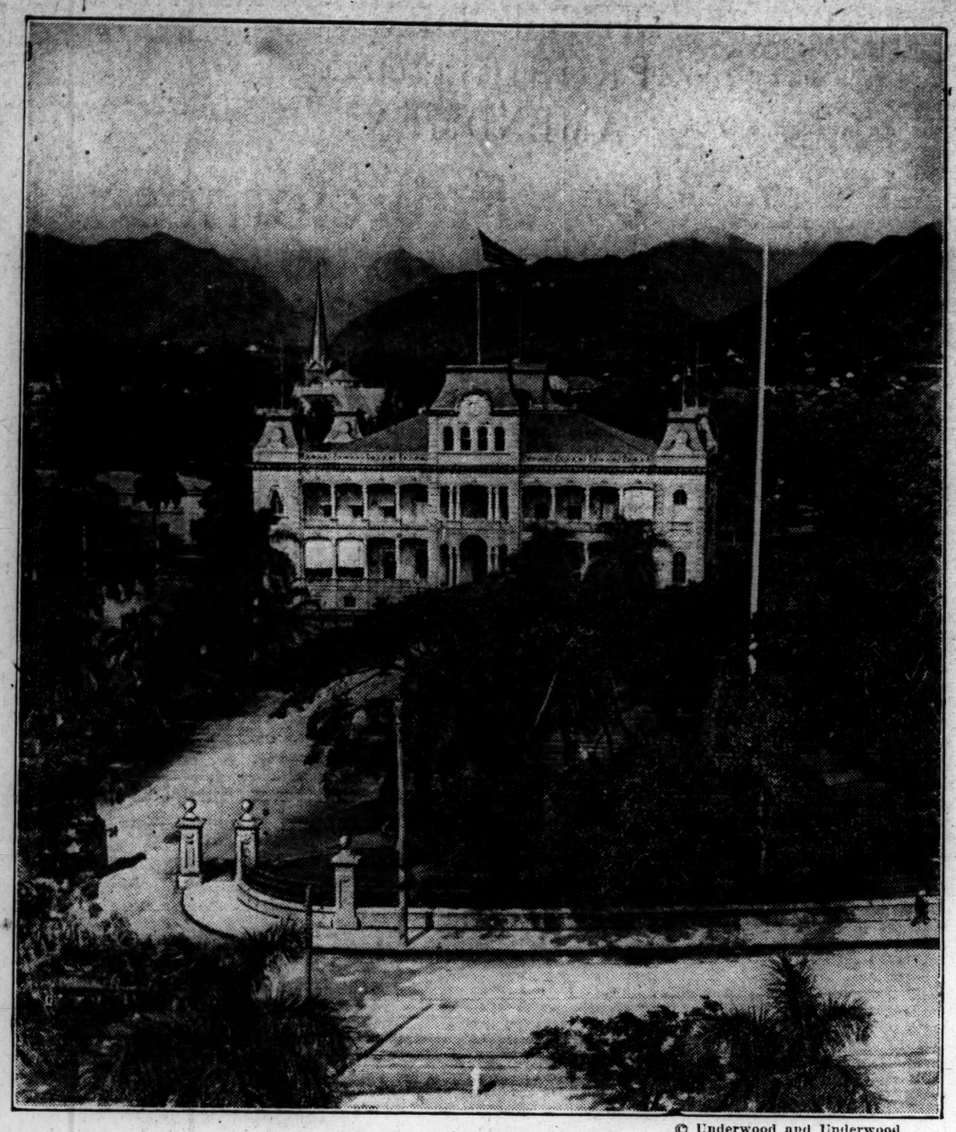
The policy of expropriating and depopulating the Canal Zone has been carried out now to the extent that there is available about 100,000 acres of land belonging to the United States and not required for actual building purposes—that is, it is idle land. It is now proposed that all this land should be put to use in raising supplies, to provide against any possible contingency. These products can be used in feeding the employees of the canal, the soldiers quartered on the isthmus, and in victualing naval vessels passing, while any surplus might then be disposed of otherwise.

This work has already begun on a small scale, but it has not yet been definitely fixed upon as a settled policy, to be pursued to its logical limit, as a part of adequate preparedness in the general scheme of national defense. The best informed men on the isthmus are agreed that this ought to be done without delay.

SAND DUNE PARK PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Conservationists in Indiana, Illinois and Michigan are greatly interested in the proposal to create a national park in the Indiana sand dunes. Many ineffectual attempts have been made to form a state park, or to inspire local initiative looking toward the preservation of the region. Failing in these attempts, those interested now look to the federal government. Shortly before Congress adjourned Senator Taggart obtained favorable action on a resolution looking toward such action.



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The Palace at Honolulu, Hawaii

Once the scene of regal gaiety, now used as executive building by the government.

LILIUOKALANI DEPOSED, IS STILL QUEEN TO MANY

Hawaiian Ruler of Yore Holds Regal Court and Wields Scepter of Society Leader

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. I. — When the picturesque opera bouffe kingdom of Hawaii succumbed to the law of destiny in 1893, when the reigning Queen was deposed and a republic set up, and five years later when the republic became a territory of the United States of America, the romance of the old-time government disappeared with the furling of the beautiful Hawaiian flag. But the old, moonlit nights still remain; the same incomparable climate still enthralls, and the tinkle and the strum of the ukulele and guitar are heard beneath the cocoanut palms as the native Hawaiians sob their ear-haunting melodies.

No longer is the old palace filled with diplomatists of foreign stations; distinguished generals, admirals, writers and playfolk are no longer received in the old throne room by a Hawaiian King and Queen. Of all the old regime, there still remains only the deposed Queen, Liliuokalani, living a still eventful life in Washington place, the home of her husband, the prince consort; a home filled with relics of the days of royalty; reminders of the days when King Kalakaua was the monarch, and she a Queen herself, during a brief reign of two years.

Today, however, the Queen is honored in Washington place and elsewhere as if she sat upon the throne of old Hawaii. On Hawaiian holidays, on her birthday and many other occasions, she receives in semi-royal state; the guests are ushered into her drawing room by the same officers who officiated when she was in the palace; the introductions are made by the same courteous gentleman who officiated as chamberlain during her reign; her attendants are the same women who attended her in the brilliant days of the monarchy. In the drawing room are seen the old, silken royal standards of Hawaii. In the trains of guests are the highest federal, territorial and city officials; there are jurists, generals and admirals, statesmen and writers. Social life in old Hawaii still centers in Washington place and all delight in honoring the beloved Queen. The people of Hawaii who overturned the monarchy still give sincere homage to this woman.

That is one side of the social activities in Hawaii. The monarchy made its impress upon the people and their customs in the past, and many of these customs of habit and precedence have not yet been overcome, for the etiquette of the court of St. James prevailed at the palace during the reign of King Kalakaua and Queen Liliuokalani. The levees, at which presentations were made, were based in form and style upon those given in Buckingham Palace.

With the change in the government and the setting up of a republic, the president of the republic, the Hon. Sanford Ballard Dole, former United States judge, and Mrs. Dole became the arbiters of official social life in Hawaii. Mrs. Dole was the social hostess of Hawaii; around them were the descendants of the early missionaries, New Englanders mainly, whose culture, educational and religious training have brought Hawaii to its high state of civilization in the last 100 years.

There are as many beautiful gowns seen in Hawaii as in the cities of the mainland. In former days, when Hawaii was an independent country, silks and satins and the finer fabrics were easier to obtain than now. In the old days the opera house would be filled with beautifully gowned women, and men always wore conventional evening clothes. The formal affairs were and are characterized by such toilettes as are seen in London, Paris and Berlin.

The army now forms a large part of the population of Honolulu. Its uniforms are seen at all formal affairs; in fact, the companies that assemble in Honolulu are often far more brilliant than are to be met in mainland cities. The social code of Honolulu is strict, and formality demands a regard for the rules that have been found necessary for the common good of society everywhere. The city of Honolulu is divided into social districts, all of the women of the same neighborhood receiving on the same day.

The stranger must needs yield reference to entitle him to entry into the conservative circle of social Honolulu. The stranger, however, is not held aloof. Every opportunity is afforded, whenever possible, for the stranger to mingle on equal terms with the residents. The outdoor life favors such mingling—the life around the hotels, the sea beaches, the homes with their wide-open porches or "lanais," as the islanders term them; the town clubs and country clubs, the army posts, the varied forms of public amusement. All these tend to bring the stranger into the midst of the social life of the capital.

There is the "smart set"; there is the conservative set; there is the royalty set; there are many social circles in Honolulu. Among the most active entertainers are the Princess Kawananakoa, a beautiful part-Hawaiian woman of culture and brilliant accomplishments, and Prince and Princess Kalanianaole (Prince Cupid, for short, they say), whose delightful old villa at Waikiki is the scene of many and wonderful parties. Prince Kalanianaole is Hawaii's delegate to Congress.

Golf and polo are played throughout the islands. Tennis courts abound everywhere, even at the remote villas of the sugar planters far away from town. The motor car is everywhere, even going now to the very edge of the crater of Kilauea, on the island of Hawaii. Baseball is played the year round. At the famous Honolulu Country Club in Nuuanu valley, just outside of Honolulu, is a splendid 18-hole golf course.

Isolated as Honolulu may be geographically, its society otherwise is in close touch with the outside world, and is in no sense insular. It is ready to do its part, with credit to the distinguished strangers whom it may receive, and its representatives are at home in any land wheresoever business or pleasure may take them.

LONG JOURNEY TO ENLIST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Traveling here from San Diego, Cal., a distance of 1800 miles, the greater part of the way on foot, Arnold Stoton has arrived and enlisted with the sixth field company of the Canadian engineers and will go to England, en route for France, with the next draft from that unit's headquarters. He has been endeavoring to make arrangements to take part in the war ever since the struggle commenced but lack of money was the obstacle.

LANGUAGE TASK FOUND HARD BY THE JAPANESE

Questions Involving American Ideas and Ideals Confront Many Parents in Hawaii

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. T.—The schools maintained in this territory by Japanese parents in order that their children may learn the language of their fathers are passing through a transitional stage and many are questioning as to exactly what sphere they shall fill, says The Friend, the official publication of the Hawaiian board of missions.

First of all, it continues, they should teach the children now to speak Japanese correctly. This ought not to be a difficult task, and should not take much time each day. When it comes to the written language the problem becomes more serious. If the Japanese were only rid of the Chinese character, and if the written were like the spoken tongue, the entire difficulty would disappear.

But when it is remembered that it takes years of toil to acquire the written language of Japan, it is a question how much of it an American-born child who expects to remain in the United States ought to learn, because the time he gives to it might perhaps be better employed. If the Japanese should adopt the Roman alphabet and should write as they speak, one of the greatest hindrances to closer international intercourse would be removed. But this is not likely or possible now. Hence each parent must decide how much of his own tongue his boy or girl should acquire.

It is essential that children should not spend too many hours in indoor study. The demand of the new education is for a larger vocational element in the curriculum. These language schools swallow up hours that might, with great profit, be spent learning how to work.

ECUADOR EXPECTS LIBERAL MEASURES

QUITO, Ecuador—Dr. Alfredo Baquerizoy Moreno was inaugurated as President of Ecuador on August 31, with appropriate ceremonies. He succeeds General Leonidas Plaza. The new President was graduated from the University of Quito in 1880 and has been Vice-President of the republic and temporary President.

He served as president of the Senate for four sessions and in addition, has held the appointive posts of minister of foreign affairs and minister for Ecuador in Bogota and Washington. He is considered as likely to press liberal measures.

NEBRASKA STUDENTS AT WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—The Lincoln municipal employment bureau has offered its services in helping University of Nebraska students find work which will enable them to earn money to meet school expenses. It is estimated that at least a third of the students at Nebraska this term are earning part or all of their school expenses by working out of recitation hours. Many are working on farms near the city on Saturdays.

JOSE GUERRA TO BE PRESIDENT OF BOLIVIA

Banker and Business Man Is Expected to Succeed Ismael Montes as Candidate of Liberals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—José Gutiérrez Guerra was nominated by the Liberal party at its recent convention and, since there is no sign of any marked diminution in the preponderant majority of this party, he is expected to be the next President to succeed President Ismael Montes. He was nominated by a vote of 122 to 14. The nominee is a banker and business man, has served in Congress, and during the last year has been president of the House of Deputies. He has also served as minister of finance and written considerable upon financial subjects.

Two Vice-Presidents were also nominated. The place of First Vice-President went to Minister Vasquez, now head of the department of industries, and the second to Senator Quinteros, a lawyer, who has also held cabinet positions.

Political conditions here are interesting. Although the Liberal party has been in power a score of years, there is no indication that its control will soon be broken. The leading opposition now is from the so-called Conservative party, but that is largely a church party, the main object of which is reactionary, seeking the repeal of laws, passed long ago, most of them, which have limited the hold of the church.

That this party will grow into an effective opposition group seems highly improbable, for tendencies seem quite the other way, as instanced by the fact that a law will be proposed to the present Congress, it is expected, which will limit the entrance of individuals into religious orders and prevent the establishment in the country of new ones.

The object of the law is quite frankly stated to be the eventual elimination of these orders, but, whether the law will be passed in a form which will accomplish this, even by a slow process, is by no means certain. But the fact that the proposal is accepted as politically feasible is indication of the weak position of the Conservative party as an opponent to the present Liberal party.

There is the sign of a split in Liberal ranks, but this threatens no serious weakening of the party during the next elections. Criticism of the government, especially as carrying its activities too far into the realm of legitimate individual effort, is about all the platform which the incipient offshoot of the Liberal party, if such it is, has at present. The Conservative party has not at this writing made its nominations.

OLD SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY REOPENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Oglethorpe University, first established in this state in 1835, has opened its doors after a lapse of 50 years in a single building about six miles outside of Atlanta, near Silver Lake. The civil war forced the original Oglethorpe to cease operations, but the new institution is rich in traditions and memories and opens its first year with its rolls filled, the 75 students in its freshman class being drawn from nearly every part of the south.

Commenting upon the opening of the university, the Atlanta Journal of September 20 says editorially: "The Oglethorpe that opens its doors today is well worthy of the forefathers who founded the first Oglethorpe at old Midway 81 years ago, and it is worthy, too, of the new and greater South in which it takes up again the golden thread of its life. The character of the university is symbolized in the splendid building that stands upon its campus as the first completed unit of the new Oglethorpe plant. In all the South there is no college building which excels and none, perhaps, which equals this structure, either in point of architectural art or general fitness for its purpose. Every line of its contour and every stone of its fabric bespeaks the strength and honesty and nobility of the institution itself." Dr. Thornwell Jacobs is president of Oglethorpe.

ACTIVE MICA MINE IN EL PASO COUNTY

DALLAS, Tex.—El Paso county has the only active mica mine in the Southwest, says the News correspondent. It is located near Van Horn, on the eastern boundary of the county and is owned by the Micholithic Company. This mica has been used in a small way for covering building blocks and monuments to give them the appearance of marble, but it has only been recently that the mines have been extensively worked.

By grinding it with powerful rollers a dust is obtained which, when mixed with cement, makes a finish for buildings which can hardly be detected from marble or granite. It can be colored in process of making and is in big demand for treating concrete buildings, having the same effect upon a building as asbestos.

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WHEAT OUTLOOK IS PROMISING IN ARGENTINA

She Expects to Have an Exportable Surplus of 3,500,000 Tons for Current Year

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The wheat situation looks exceedingly promising in Argentina at the present time largely because of the news that the wheat crop of the United States and Canada will be considerably below that of last year. Official and unofficial estimates are now placing the present year's wheat crop here at 4,500,000 tons. Allowing for any losses, the exportable surplus from the new crop is placed at 2,000,000 tons, to which must be added 1,500,000 tons left over from the old crop, making a total exportable surplus of 3,500,000 tons for the current cereal year.

Until definite news arrives, however, regarding the amount of wheat that can be exported from North America, the Argentine market remains somewhat in suspense, although, due to the news of the shortage in the United States and Canada, there has been a marked increase in local wheat, prices closing yesterday at $9.50 Argentine pesos ($3.85 United States currency) per 100 kilograms for spot wheat, and $4.24 for November delivery. Local dealers are now looking forward to prices of $5.50 to $6.50 per 100 kilograms.

Of course, the Argentine market remains subject in a large way to the amount of tonnage afforded her for transporting her surplus stock, which in turn depends on the scarcity in the United Kingdom. However, there is no reason why Argentina should not be able to market the greater portion of her surplus wheat, and at very favorable prices.

The exports of wheat from the Argentine since the beginning of the year 1914, were: 1914, 917,318 tons; 1915, 2,365,990 tons; 1916 to date, 1,581,970 tons.

PENNSYLVANIA MILLERS MEET

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Opposition was declared at the concluding session of the Pennsylvania State Millers Association at Atlantic City to any modification or change in the present law against mixed flour and directed that the federal trade commission be informed of its decision, says the Public Ledger. The millers believe the federal government should enact legislation that would make the grading of wheat uniform all over the country.

The organization reaffirmed its opposition to the existing Pennsylvania law, which does not permit the sale of bleached flour, and said it was an injustice to the millers of Pennsylvania. The association empowered its officers to correspond with the national organization with the object of affiliating with it in the future. The directors were authorized to name the next place of meeting.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT UNVEILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—With a presentation speech by Governor Burnquist of Minnesota the monument to Minnesota soldiers erected here was unveiled. Judge J. M. Greer, a former Confederate soldier, formally accepted the monument, in a speech, in behalf of Memphis. Other speeches and a musical program, rendered by a special choir, completed the ceremonies. Governor Burnquist and party dedicated a Minnesota monument at Little Rock recently, and were to unveil one at Andersonville this week.

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PUBLIC CONTROL OF OCEAN RATES IS ADVOCATED

Seattle Judge Asserts That Steamship Companies Are Charging "All That the Traffic Will Bear"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Charging that while the rates on railroads were being regulated by law, the steamship companies were still charging "all that the traffic would bear," Judge Remsberg of the Seattle harbor commission advocates the public control of ocean freight rates. The discussion developed from a paper written by Clarence H. Matson, secretary and traffic manager of the board of harbor commissioners of Los Angeles, on "The Effect of the European War on American Shipping," read at the third annual convention of the Pacific port authorities, in a three-day meeting in this city.

Mr. Matson's paper dealt with the prosperity of American shipping companies since the outbreak of the war, due, he wrote, to three principal causes—the government requisitioning of vessels, the internment of German and Austrian bottoms, and the sinking of many ships at sea by the belligerent nations. As a consequence of these conditions, Mr. Matson estimates that the total loss to his own community in higher freight rates will be in excess of $5,000,000 a year, while the loss to the entire Pacific coast will run up to many millions.

Judge Remsberg stated that the time had passed when there was free and open competition, and also that the time had passed when combinations could exist to the detriment of the masses. If in the event of an emergency the railways attempted to multiply their rates, they would be prevented; but how was it that the steamship companies were doing this? Freight could formerly be carried across the water for $6 and $8 per ton; now the public were being compelled to pay $30 to $36 per ton. The lumber business was dormant for this reason; he had heard that there was 60,000,000 feet of lumber lying at Portland.

"If we are to maintain fairness to the consumer and to the producer as well as to the carrier," said Judge Remsberg, "we must in some way produce a government control of the prices on the sea. The time is not far distant when in some way, by nations singly or jointly, there will be regulations of water-carrier rates, the same as we now have land-carrier rates regulated."

Captain Dollar, of the Dollar line, said in reply that if he could not exist in any particular port that he would say to that port that he would go elsewhere; that the competition in shipping had been intense and today there were many companies which were not paying a dividend. "In the United States the shipowners are being regulated out of existence by demagogues, and the same is beginning to happen in Canada."

Other papers read before the conference include: "The Port of Portland and the Canal Approach," by G. B. Hegardt, engineer to the commission of public docks, Portland, Ore., in which Mr. Hegardt wrote of the development of a fresh-water port more than 100 miles from the sea, of the building of the port, and how the many-barred Columbia river was made suitable for ocean traffic; "Greetings from the Harbor Commission of Quebec," by Commissioner D. H. Pennington; "The Waterfront Switching Problem," by Judge Remsberg, in which he pointed out that it now costs more to carry a keg of nails three blocks on a switch in Seattle harbor than it does to carry that keg of nails across the ocean; "Argument for Publicly Owned and Operated Harbors," by Commissioner Williams of San Francisco; "Preparedness," by R. C. Hodgson, chairman of the North Fraser harbor commission.

THINKS HE SANK SUBMARINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The British steamer Media, from Marseilles to Philadelphia in ballast, arrived in this port on Sunday, and her skipper, Captain Robertson, announced that he was certain he had sunk a submarine in the Mediterranean sea. The Media is the first vessel to enter this port with a gun mounted forward. It is a 7.20 centimeter weapon and is placed on her forecastle deck. A submarine's tower came into view within easy range of the Media. Captain Robertson fired one shot, which, he said, struck the underwater craft at the base of the periscope, and it disappeared at once. He is of the opinion that it went down with all on board.

SOLDIERS WELCOME PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Leaders in Philadelphia's city council are planning to expend the balance of the fund which was appropriated for the relief of families of Philadelphia guardsmen who are seeing service on the border in giving the men a suitable welcome on their return home. "The welcome the boys should receive on their return," said Governor Brumbaugh, "should be one in which the state at large can take a spontaneous part." He added that in the event the troops do not return during the next 10 days he would send commissioners to El Paso to see what further can be done for their comfort.

SOUTH AMERICAN STUDENTS TO BE GIVEN PRACTICE

United States Bureau Plans to Familiarize Young Men With Processes of Manufacture

Plans are being worked out by the United States department of commerce, through the department of foreign and domestic commerce for the development of efficient business and manufacturing men among the students of colleges and technical schools in South and Central America. It is the plan of the department to place these students with business and manufacturing concerns in the United States in lines which the men themselves may choose to follow, and there aid them in securing practical working knowledge of the concerns and the processes and conditions in the line they take up. This, the department says, will be regarded as the continuation of their education.

The outline of the plan, as reported to W. A. Graham Clark, head of the Boston office of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, is that the district offices and the cooperative district offices will furnish a list of the manufacturers in the cities where they are located and in other cities of the district who would be interested in securing and giving assistance of this kind.

It is asked that in the report which each district office will make to the department, the number of students which each concern is willing to take be stated. A list of the manufacturers interested in the scheme will be compiled from these reports and will be kept on file at the office of the department at Washington.

Commercial attaches of the United States in other countries will be notified of the plan and will forward from time to time the names of qualified students in their districts who would like to secure positions of this kind. They will recommend only graduates of schools in good standing who have made reasonably good marks in their school work and who have a fair knowledge of English. They will report on each application by sending in a special form provided for the purpose, showing the age, education and general qualifications of the applicant. The application will then be referred to one of the district offices, where it will be called to the attention of suitable firms in its district. The commercial attache will be notified when a position has been secured for the applicant and the student may then come to the United States and take up the position with the firm selected.

Mr. Clark has been asked to talk the proposition over with the firms in the Boston district and send in a first list in the near future, to which list additions can be made from time to time.

The department recommends that in discussing the plan with the manufacturers he emphasize the fact that the students will be carefully selected, that for the present the applicants will be confined to graduates of engineering or technical schools, although it is expected the plan will later be expanded to take in the graduates of all universities and colleges of standing, that a native of Argentina, or other South American country, after a year or two of practical experience should make a good resident agent in his own country for the firm with which he has spent those two years. The last point to emphasize is that whether they desire to place a resident agent in a country or not, it will be highly advantageous to them if there is an engineer in the country familiar with their goods, an export business thus being possible of building up without any great effort on the part of the firm itself.

The salary the firms would be expected to pay, the department continues, would not be large, as the students would be willing to start for $50 to $75 a month. Manufacturers will not be expected to give any guarantee for a definite length of time, but as traveling expenses for a student from abroad would be very high, the firm employing them is expected to retain them for one or two years at least, in case their work and conduct is satisfactory. It is requested that the manufacturers state what wages they will pay in addition to the statement of the number of students they would be willing to take. If a firm desires to specify any particular qualifications it desires a student apprentice to fulfill, these will be carefully observed in making selections for these particular firms.

The object in having the district representatives compile a local list at once and submit it to the office at Washington is that the department does not wish to accept applications until reasonably sure of placing the applicants.

The Ford Motor Company, International Harvester Company, Western Electric Company, American Smelting & Refining Company, Baldwin Locomotive Works, General Electric Company, Westinghouse Electric Company, Otis Elevator Company, American Locomotive Company, and the J. G. Brill Company, have already signified their willingness to take in one or more of the student apprentices and are pleased with the scheme.

JEWISH NEW YEAR OPENS

Temples, synagogues and halls in Greater Boston were crowded with Jewish residents last night in attending the exercises connected with Rosh Hashonah, the Jewish New Year, which is the five thousand seven hundred and seventy-seventh year in the Hebrew calendar. It was estimated that upwards of 100,000 persons attended the services. This great outpouring was attributed by many of the rabbis to the fact that millions of their friends and relatives are involved in the European war. The period of special services will be continued to Yom Kippur, the Jewish Day of Atonement, which falls on Oct. 7.

COURT RULES ON INDIVIDUAL CONTRACT RIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In the proceeding brought by Jesse Woolf and Otto B. Shulof, manufacturers of women's garments, to restrain the Amalgamated Garment Cutters Association, local 10, and Alexander Bloch and Samuel Besser, president and treasurer, from taking action interfering with the contracts of 12 union cutters, Justice Guy has handed down a decision of particular interest just at this time, when the master and servant contracts put out by the traction interests have forced the unions to the threat of a general strike.

Justice Guy ruled that a union had no right to interfere with members in their fulfillment of individual contracts with employers, and that every citizen has a right to make a contract.

"The law looks with favor," said the decision, "upon the formation of labor organizations for the mutual protection and the promotion of the welfare of its members and recognizes their right to endeavor to obtain just and reasonable conditions of employment, establish rules as to wages and hours of labor and to issue strike orders.

"But the law regards as of special sanctity, as the very basis of our institutions, the right of freedom of contract of each citizen, and courts of equity will exercise their fullest powers to protect individual citizens, whether employers or employees, in the exercise of this right."

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Asa G. Candler of Atlanta, Ga., a "business man's candidate," is to be the next mayor of that city, having won the nomination in the recent primaries. He is a native Georgian, the son of a farmer near Atlanta, and is said to be the richest man south of Mason and Dixon's line, with very large holdings of Atlanta and New York real estate and of railway and cotton manufacturing stocks. His candidacy is the result of an uprising of citizens and taxpayers against further control of and drain upon the city by politicians. When installed as mayor, Mr. Candler will be holding his first civic office.

Dr. Clifford, who, amongst others, was signatory to a letter addressed recently to Walter Long on the position of conscientious objectors to military service, has been an outstanding figure in nonconformist circles in England for many years. Educated at the Baptist College, Nottingham, and at University College, London, Dr. Clifford was minister of Praed Street and Westbourne Park church for many years previous to 1915. He has taken a prominent part in the education controversies of the last 20 years, and, during the last Conservative administration, was a strong conscientious objector to the education policy of the government. Dr. Clifford is the author of many publications on social and religious questions.

Frederick W. Mansfield, nominated in the primaries to be the Democratic candidate for the governorship of Massachusetts, is a lawyer by profession, whose conspicuous legal service has been in connection with trades unions. Much of recent labor legislation in Massachusetts has been directly or indirectly shaped by him, as counsel for organized labor. His clientele extends throughout the state, and his clients have not forgotten him in the primaries. In 1913 he was elected treasurer of the state. Mr. Mansfield is a forceful speaker and an untiring campaigner. He won the victory which has just come to him against the wishes and despite the opposition of, the party leaders.

Catherine Waugh McCulloch of Evanston, Ill., who is to be one of the presidential electors on the Democratic ticket in Illinois, is the first woman so recognized in the history of either of the historic parties. She is a lawyer by profession, and was educated at Rockford College and at the Northwestern University law school. Admitted to the Illinois bar in 1886, and to the supreme court of the United States in 1898, she has steadily won for herself a high reputation for ability and character. For many years she was in charge of the legislative work of the equal suffragists of the state, and legal adviser of the national organization. Years ago she became a justice of the peace, and exercised the functions of a judge. She is much interested in religious and philanthropic activities, and writes freely and powerfully.

MASONIC OUTING AT SARATOGA LAKE

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Masons here are looking forward with pleasant anticipations to the second outing at White Sulphur Springs, Saratoga lake, on Saturday, Sept. 30, of Fellowcraft team of Corlaer lodge No. 932. The trip will be made by automobile, which will leave promptly at 1:30 p. m.

Schenectady has a number of active lodges, united, as the Masonic Hall Association, in a project to erect on Upper State street a handsome building of classical type externally to cost in the neighborhood of $150,000. The land has a frontage of 90ft. 6in. and is 208ft. deep.

SAVANNAH AND CUBA LINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAVANNAH, Ga.—The Board of Trade announces that early next year a direct steamship line between Savannah and Cuba will be established, to operate two steamers both ways each week. The main purpose of the line is to carry sugar in large quantities for the new $2,000,000 Port Wentworth Company's refinery, which begins operation in February. The steamers will also have accommodations for passengers.

WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT SENT NO ORDER

Bread Price Investigation at Chicago Made by Local Official, It Is Stated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Department of justice officials deny having begun any investigation of the alleged intention on the part of bakers in Chicago to increase the price of bread and the report that the department recently sent an order to Chicago to stop an investigation carried on by some other person or body. One official stated that he had heard indirectly that a local attorney-general had taken up such an investigation but knew nothing further than that.

The opinion was expressed generally at the department that, as no claim of illegality has been made against these bakers, an investigation of any kind would not be warranted. It is understood from other sources, however, that should a claim of violation of the anti-trust law be made, the matter will be looked into.

The federal trade commission is at present doing nothing in regard to the bread situation. The only angle the commission handles is that of unfair competition. Information was received there this morning that should the petition, which is said to be circulating, be received by the commission and is to the effect that unfair competition is being used to secure any desired ends in the case, then an investigation will immediately be instituted.

Members of the commission have been away from Washington for a short time but will all be back the first of next week. Upon returning to their desks it is expected that many of the activities under way will be completed. At least one of the commissioners has been to the Pacific coast and this has made it difficult for the various reports to be compiled, as they have to be approved by all. The gasoline report will probably be one of the first put into shape and made public.

Commissioner Parry while on his vacation has visited many paper mills and forests where the wood for the pulp is grown. This is all along the line of the paper print investigation.

Embargo on Wheat Asked

Mr. Plarre Says Bread Price Would Not Need to Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A. E. Plarre, who has asked President Wilson and members of Congress for an embargo on wheat, says that the shipment of 4000 bushels from Buenos Aires to New York Tuesday was further proof that there is a wheat shortage in America caused by abnormal exports.

Mr. Plarre is president of the Bakers' Mutual Insurance Company, a German-American, honorary president of the Boss Bakers Association of Brooklyn and former president of the New York State Association of Master Bakers.

He says his activities are directed solely in the interests of the bakers and the people. The bakers do not want to raise the price of bread, he says, but high prices of ingredients, especially flour, force them to do so. He urges that the government determine just what amount of wheat is required for domestic needs, fix a maximum price on it and forbid speculation to change that price. Otherwise, he is convinced that by February or March all the wheat available for domestic use will be that bought from other wheat-producing nations at prices at least twice as high as those prevailing now.

Asked whether, if such federal action were taken, it would still be necessary for the bakers to raise the price of bread, because of the high cost of other bread ingredients, he said he thought not. Increase in prices of ingredients other than flour he called absolutely speculative and unnecessary.

He said petitions circulated by the bakers and appealing for an embargo were being signed by consumers in large numbers. He has had no reply to his letters to Washington. He was formerly a baker and professes to know conditions in the trade thoroughly. He figures the wheat shortage now to be 11,000,000 bushels, with 400,000,000 for export and 630,000,000 needed for domestic use. As for any surplus there might be after domestic needs had been insured by an embargo, he said, "Let it go where it will. The important thing is to supply the United States first."

Bakers Defend Action

Cost of Ingredients, They Say, Made Rise in Bread Price Necessary

CHICAGO, Ill.—Defense of Chicago bakers who have announced a rise in the price of bread to take effect today was made in a statement last night by a special committee of the flour men's club. Shortage in the wheat crop and the consequent high price of the chief ingredient, they said, made the baker either charge more for his product or fail.

"When the price of wheat advanced fully 60 cents a bushel from the nominal average of other years, it increased the cost of flour from $3 to $3.50 a barrel," the statement said. "This was due to the shortage of the wheat crop of 400,000,000 bushels. Almost every commodity used in the manufacture of bakers' products had advanced, including flour, sugar, lard, salt and labor. The baker must advance the price of bread to stay in the business."

OFFICIAL BARS PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

Missouri Secretary of State Declares He Will Not Put It on Ballot—Drys to Take Matter to Supreme Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Added interest has been given the campaign for state-wide prohibition in Missouri by the action of Cornelius Roach, secretary of state, who in a letter to Charles E. Stokes, secretary of the Missouri Dry Federation, declares that he will not place on the official ballot the prohibition amendment. Mr. Stokes, replying to this, says the drys will institute mandamus proceedings in the state supreme court to compel the secretary of state to act. The controversy, instead of discouraging the drys, has given them an added resolution.

Mr. Roach in his letter says the proposed amendment is in violation of the federal constitution and that part of it is properly classed as legislation and does not belong to the constitution. He says also that the proposed amendment will violate interstate commerce rulings of the United States supreme court. To this the drys reply that the amendment is an exact copy in all essential points of the Arizona measure that has been upheld by the supreme court of that state and by a federal district court.

Mr. Roach disclaims any personal interest in the matter of holding up the amendment and sets forth that the supreme court has ruled that he has discretionary power in the premises. He says he wants to save the state useless expense and that he believes it is better to have the litigation before the election than afterward. In closing his letter he says:

"There may be other valid reasons, but these are so vital as to make it incumbent upon me to decline to accept as valid the petitions described, and warrant my refusal to place the so-called amendment upon the ballot for the coming November election. Should you not agree with me in my finding, I would invite you to take prompt action, and I desire to assure you that it will be my pleasure to cooperate with you in every way possible."

O. J. Hill, president of the dry federation, called a conference of the association's attorneys as soon as the news of Mr. Roach's letter came to his knowledge, and it was announced after this conference that a suit would be instituted at the earliest moment. He said that he was surprised at Mr. Roach's stand. Mr. Roach was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor at the primaries last August. He is not a lawyer and he says that he did not consult a lawyer before writing the letter declaring the proposed amendment unconstitutional.

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. The following special orders were issued on Thursday:

Army Orders

First Lieut. Thurman H. Thane, sixth cavalry, will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex; Capt. Arthur N. Tasker, M. C., is relieved from further duty in the southern department. The leave of absence granted Capt. David H. Biddle, sixth cavalry, is extended one month.

Navy Orders

Lieut. H. L. Irwin, detached Illinois, to home and wait orders. Lieut. L. L. Jordan, detached naval proving ground, Indian Head, to naval academy, Oct. 2. Lieut. W. E. Brown, detached navy yard, Washington, to navy proving ground, Indian Head Oct. 2.

Movements of Vessels

Arrived—Annapolis, at Mare Island; Arkansas, Delaware, Dolphin, Florida, Kansas, Melville, New York, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Wyoming, in Hampton Roads; Balch, Monaghan, Nicholson, Smith and Sterrett, at Norfolk; Birmingham, at Sag Harbor; Charleston, at Cristobal; Cushing, McDougal, Sampson, Wadsworth, at Newport; Des Moines, at Alexandria; Jarvis, Nevada, at New York; Milwaukee, at San Pedro; Nero, at San Francisco; Saturn, at San Diego.

Sailed—Caesar, Newport for New York; D-1, D-3, MacDonough, New London for New York yard; Nanshan, San Diego for La Paz; O'Brien, Paulding, Hampton Roads for Newport; Potomac, Sanchez for Puerto Plata; Tucker, Norfolk for Newport; Ericsson, New York yard for compass tests.

LASELL SEMINARY

Lasell seminary has opened for its fall term with 214 girls registered. A large number of applicants were refused, as the school was full. Among new faculty members are Miss Ruth L. Rupp of Arlington, Mass., who takes charge of the sewing classes; Miss Marie Mount of Bloomington, Ind., and Miss Marguerite Neekamp of Boston, who succeeds Miss Florence Jepperson in the music department. This year Miss Edith Shanks will have charge of the cooking classes.

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PROF. LOWELL TELLS OF STUDY OF PLANET MARS

Newest Discoveries Said to Aid in Substantiating Theory Advanced 21 Years Ago

Continuing his astronomical researches of the planet Mars, especially with reference to the changes in its markings and surface appearances, Prof. Percival Lowell, the Boston astronomer, has brought back from his observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., many interesting photographs and drawings of the planet.

A synopsis of the observations and deductions from a study of them has been published in pamphlet form by Professor Lowell in connection with other planetary researches, and in that part of the work dealing with Mars appears the following:

Over a geography not unakin to the earth's, is spread a mesh of lines and dots like a lady's veil. Only in this is it unlike that instead of hiding recognition the veil reveals it. For by its striking geometricism it at once may be taken to indicate artificiality, and taken in connection with recent research as to the planet's physical condition implies local directing intelligence.

To show what photographs reveal to an acute-eyed observer not otherwise connected with them, there has been presented a drawing of the markings visible on the latest of them, that of March 15, 1916. The drawing was made by G. B. Hamilton, M. A., of Cambridge, England, F. R. A. S., and at one time assistant in the university observatory, Oxford. It depicts 39 canals and 16 oases, the former as fine lines, the latter as dots, both presenting the same stamp of artificiality they display to the eye, when due regard is paid to the limit of precision imposed by the grain of the plate.

The opposition which has just taken place has been one of these generally neglected but revelatory occasions. Several interesting phenomena have disclosed themselves on the planet's surface; some strikingly corroborative of what we already knew, some new which were unsuspected before.

By Jan. 1, 1916, the Martian date being April 25, the north temperate canals were dark while those in the north tropical and equatorial regions were almost invisible. Two months later, a month in Martian chronology, these latter had begun to stand out. The seasonal change in them is well shown on comparison of two drawings, the one made on Jan. 28 and the other on March 2, the former depicting Aeria as an almost unbroken stretch of ocher desert, the latter recording it as traversed by the faint beginnings of the great double canals for which it is famous.

At the same time the canals in the dark regions of the southern hemisphere had been fading out and the Mare Tyrrhenum had turned to a chocolate tint, in contrast to the blue green hue it had worn before.

And yet during this interval the planet had been getting farther away from us, so that, had no intrinsic change affected the markings they should have been less, not more, salient than before.

Of the second set of phenomena, those never before sufficiently seen to be properly appreciated, was the detection of a set of markings so minute as to constitute a new order of Martian features. Though individual instances of these remarkable showings had been previously detected here, they were not numerous enough to disclose their generic character. Spun, as it were, across the areolas of the planet's surface, made by the intersection of the main canals, appeared what may be likened to spider webs with the spider itself at the center.

Each opposition as it comes round adds something to what we knew before. It adds without subtracting. For since the theory of intelligent life on the planet was first enunciated 21 years ago, every new fact discovered has been found to be accordant with it. Not a single thing has been detected which it does not explain. This is really a remarkable record for a theory. It has, of course, met the fate of any new idea which has both the fortune and the misfortune to be ahead of the times and has risen above it. New facts have but buttressed the old, while every year adds to the number of those who have seen the evidence for themselves.

FEDERAL RAILROAD PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Representatives of nine leading trade bodies, who compose the joint committee on the "reasonable regulation of railroads," met in the Bourse on Tuesday and decided to present to the Newlands investigating committee of Congress and to the commercial and traffic organizations of the country a specific plan of reform in railroad regulation, which will place the railroads under the exclusive regulation of the federal government by means of a reorganized and enlarged federal commission.

PEMBROKE ACADEMY REUNION

PEMBROKE, N. H.—Friday afternoon, Oct. 13, has been set for a gathering of Pembroke Academy former students and friends of the institution. Reunion at 4 p. m.; banquet at 6.45 p. m. There will be after-dinner speaking, interspersed with music.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

WHEN THE MONGOLS INVADED JAPAN

"Ghenko. The Mongol Invasion of Japan" by Nairaba Yamada, B. A. With an introduction by Lord Armstrong. London, Smith, Elder; 7s. 6d. Net. New York, E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

The idea of writing an account of the Mongol invasion of Japan came to Mr. Yamada when at Cambridge in 1914. A copy of "Westward Ho!" fell into his hands, and struck by the similarity between "Ghenko"—as the Japanese call the Mongol invasion—with the attack three centuries later of the Spanish Armada on England, he determined to follow in the steps of Charles Kingsley and commemorate the valor of his countrymen in a novel. Later he decided, and we think wisely, to write, instead of a novel, "an authentic straightforward history," more profitable to European readers, who for the most part are little familiar with the Mongol invasion in detail, and so unable to separate fact from fiction.

Mr. Yamada has certainly produced a volume which is unique, though not quite in the way which Lord Armstrong in his introduction appears to think. The Mongol invasion has not been hitherto "a sealed book" to English readers. Several writers, such as Murdock and Captain Brinklea, from the latter of whom the author frequently quotes, have already presented the facts, as far as Japanese documentary evidence supplied them; but in spite of this, Mr. Yamada's book deserves in every way the high praise given it by Lord Armstrong. Glowing with the patriotic enthusiasm which any Japanese writer must feel in reviewing events so fraught with courage, loyalty, and strategic brilliance, written with a rare charm of simplicity and picturesqueness the book in its wealth and easy flow of language is a remarkable achievement for one who has been studying English only three years.

In the first chapters, Mr. Yamada deals with the sudden rise to supreme power in the east of the Mongol emperor and with the constant invasions of Korea. By 1227 the Mongol empire extended from the China sea to the banks of the Dnieper, while each successive ruler was determined to add still further to his vast possessions. During the early part of the thirteenth century, Korea, which was to be the half-way house for Mongol invasion of Japan, was at the mercy of these barbaric people, who submitted them to every form of cruelty and insult, satisfied with nothing less than unconditional surrender. Though not lacking in courage and loyalty, the Koreans, owing to the insignificance of their numbers, were helpless against the vast hordes of the enemy who fought mercilessly and with the object of destruction rather than of conquest.

To Kubla Khan, who began to reign over the Mongols in 1260, intoxicated with his astonishing victories, with the wealth of his power and prestige, as Napoleon five centuries later was to be, and like Napoleon ever restless and eager for proofs to the world of his invincibility, there came the determination to bring Japan also under the Mongol yoke. China was completely conquered, Korea was his submissive vassal, and beyond Korea lay the little island of Japan which would not dare, or daring would be quickly made to regret, opposition to his will.

In 1266 he sent two ambassadors to Japan, who, however, returned owing to stormy seas, their mission unaccomplished. In 1268 a second envoy was sent and this time landed on the island. The Japanese and more especially their prime minister, Jokimune—a youthful statesman of Pitt-like sagacity, coolness, and determination—were ready for the envoys of Kubla Khan. The letter they carried demanded homage at the point of the sword to "the great emperor, as the master of the world." The envoys were deported and no message went with them. The Japanese would enter into no communications with "the robber of the north." If it were to be war, the people were unafraid of him and of his armies.

Immediately the Koreans were ordered to build ships for the invasion of Japan, and every preparation was made for the dispatching of a formidable army to the island. Japanese freebooters now carried the war fearlessly into the enemy's camp, ravaging the Korean coast and burning numbers of ships, built for the purpose of attacking them. This must have precipitated the Mongol invasions, the first of which took place in 1275.

The islands to be attacked were Tsushima and Iki, and though nobly defended, they were unable to withstand the fierce onslaught of the Mongol army and navy, consisting of 40,000 soldiers and 900 war vessels. Leaving utter desolation in their wake, the Mongol fleet sailed from thence to the island of Kiushi, where, after a savage battle lasting all day, victory belonging to neither side, the Mongols retired into their great sea castles to rest, while darkness and silence hung over land and sea. It was then that the Japanese conceived of a plan similar to one to be evolved with no less discomfiture to the enemy, three centuries later, in western waters. Not less formidable must the great ships of the Mongols have appeared to the Japanese sailor in his slightly built open boat, than did the Spanish Armada to the English sailor of Elizabeth's reign, forming a crescent seven miles in length, in the English channel.

While the Mongol soldiers slept, confident of safety in their huge wooden shells, the Japanese Howards and Drakes of the 13th century drove fireships in among them which acted as torches, making the Mongol fleet an instant and easy prey to Japanese archers. Then, as was the case three centuries later, the weather became the ally of the islanders. A great storm arose, completing the devastation which had been begun. "As soon as the dawn had come, the wind and waves lulled. The Mongol ships visible on the water were only 200, 700 ships having been burnt, wrecked and sunk." The survivors fled for a Korean port. Those who arrived must have had a tale to relate, not unlike that which the Spaniards carried home with them when, in the autumn of the same year which had seen them sail forth in all their proud splendor, they returned, but 54 shattered vessels of the 129 which had composed the mighty Spanish Armada.

The failure of his invasion but determined Kubla Khan to send a force even more formidable to conquer a people which still dared to defy him, and during the next three years gigantic preparations were made, both naval and military, to achieve his purpose. The invasion which set forth in the summer of 1281 was composed of 107,000 soldiers and 3500 ships. Thus towards the end of June we read, "that the tasselled prows and the huge sails of the great Mongol armada whitened the broad sea off Kiushi island. The Mongol ships ranged themselves in a cordon, "each vessel linked to the next with an iron chain," and towards evening, doubtless in order to prevent the repetition of a previous disastrous experience, "the whole fleet was encircled with a heavy chain."

During the first two days, fighting took place with no decisive result, but towards the second evening there arose a mighty storm, one of those cyclones which sweep along the Japanese and Chinese coasts at certain seasons of the year. The great Mongol ships were helpless in its fury. "They were butted together like mad bulls. They were impaled on the rocks, dashed against the cliffs or tossed on land like corks from the spray. They were blown over until they careened and filled." Of the proud armada which had settled down before the island of Kiusha, scarce a handful returned to acquaint the Emperor with what had happened. As undaunted by his defeat as Napoleon was to be after the flight from Moscow and the battle of Leipsic, the Mongol Emperor ordered forthwith fresh preparations for another invasion of Japan. Civil strife, however, finally drove him to renounce his ambition and in 1286 further designs on Japan were formally abandoned. The Mongol power was, in fact, already on the wane, its prestige having been severely shaken by the losses sustained in the effort to subdue Japan.

In a chapter entitled "Barbarism and Civilization," Mr. Yamada shows how impermanent in its very nature was the Mongol supremacy, which for a time swept east and west, subduing those who in character and culture remained always superior to their overlords. China fell for a time an easy victim to the invaders, because, in spite of her ancient civilization, she possessed no "national zeal." The culture of Japan, on the other hand, was combined with an ardent patriotism, so that the united will of the people rose up in rebellion against their would-be conquerors and overthrew them. Kubla Khan was neither the first nor the last emperor to believe that his mighty armies could subdue the world, and for a time his successes, as later did the successes of Napoleon, gave him reason to trust his invincibility. But in time he was to learn, as Mr. Yamada writes, that "force without culture was weaker than culture without force." It has not infrequently been the privilege of the small nations to teach the world great and fundamental lessons and the Mongol invasion is certainly amongst the foremost which history has to relate.

Of the future of his country, whose progress was for a time hindered by internal dissension, Mr. Yamada speaks with the natural confidence and enthusiasm of the ardent patriot. He believes that her greatness, springing not as did the Mongol empire from the mere desire to conquer and to dominate by physical force, but from a fine civilization, from the virtues of unity, freedom and loyalty, has before it a noble destiny. "What we aim at," he writes, "is indeed to unite our own reason to an international reason and to join the essence of the Japanese nation to an international power so as to insure a real peace and a great harmony among the nations of the world."

AMERICA AND THE ORIENT

"America and the Orient." Sidney L. Gulick. Missionary Education Movement, New York city. 25 cents.

There is a maximum of information and wisdom in this brief book written by one of the veteran American educators and missionaries in Japan, in which he outlines a constructive policy for the United States in its future dealing with immigration from Japan and China. Valuable statistical tables and charts and a bibliographical list make the book useful for the students for whom it has been written. Dr. Gulick believes in the Golden Rule as a good working creed for states and statesmen. He believes a moral crisis awaits the United States in any decision it may make toward an awakened Asia. He rejects a theory of Caucasian domination of the Asiatic, and also the more specious plea for world segregation of the white and yellow races. He rejects raceocracy. He would make the guiding rule of American oriental policies helpful service. As to immigration control he would establish tests—based not upon race, but upon the adaptability and assimilability of the seeker for a residence. Immigration of all races hereafter must be more strictly controlled.

A LITERARY CAUSERIE

The "Book of the Yale Pageant," which is the official guide to the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the removal of the college from Saybrook to New Haven, to be held Oct. 21, is in itself a proof of the higher place that authorship and bookmaking have come to have at Yale. Just when the new era began, whether with the founding of the University Press, or the creation and endowment of the Elizabethan Club, or the renaissance of the Yale Review under Prof. Wilbur L. Cross' management, who shall say. But the fact is apparent to any dispassionate onlooker making a comparative study of the output and fame of the older eastern universities and their departments of literature, or to any one who will carefully study this "Book of the Pageant."

Yale men claim for her—to quote President Arthur Twining Hadley—that she "originated the American system of graduate instruction and the American system of agricultural education; that she had the first university school of fine arts and that she has today the leading university press of the country." That she has been "Mother of Colleges and Men" is undisputed by any person knowing the number of colleges and schools that Yale graduates have founded at home and abroad; and her sons have always been prominent in politics, jurisprudence, theology and philanthropy. But in the realm of literature she has not made a record to which she can "point with pride," as Prof. William Lyon Phelps, the university's present most popular lecturer on literature, admits in this "Book of the Pageant." He says: "No first-class creative writer has ever been graduated from Yale," and he is using the word "writer" in the strictest sense of that word. Of all men who have studied at Yale the best known author, internationally considered, undoubtedly is James Fenimore Cooper, whose tales of romantic pioneering life are as popular today with some of Russia's writers of fiction as they were with Balzac. But Cooper did not graduate from Yale, being insubordinate and suffering expulsion. Nor did Edmund Clarence Stedman, another Yale man of letters later known as the "poet banker," wholly escape conflict with the college authorities. Like James Russell Lowell, Harvard's naughty and disciplined poet-to-be, Stedman was reinstated in the good graces of the university, and indeed invited to join its faculty.

If to the names of Cooper and Stedman those of N. P. Willis, Donald G. Mitchell, Edward Rowland Sill and Henry A. Beers be added, the nineteenth century list of Yale's writers of any conspicuous repute is essentially complete; and it will hardly be claimed that the list is imposing or that the work they produced is likely to endure for a long time. The truth of the matter is that at no time during the first seven decades of the nineteenth century was there a great teacher of literature in the institution or a first-class trainer of youth in the art of writing, such as Harvard had in Edward Tyrrel Channing, professor of oratory and rhetoric from 1819 to 1851. For the record of what he did for Harvard youth who later became prominent in the circle of writers in Boston, Cambridge and beyond, a memoir by Richard Henry Dana should be read. George Frisbie Hoar's autobiography also is illuminating, and T. W. Higginson in "The New World and the New Book" pays his tribute.

If one wishes to get some idea of the aridity of the Yale of the '50s he should read the autobiography of the Hon. Andrew D. White and his frank comments on the lack of those features of academic life which would appeal to a humanist and to a lover of literature such as young White was even then. But with the coming to Yale's teaching staff of Thomas R. Lounsbury in 1871 and Henry A. Beers in 1874 the tide turned, so far as English literature was concerned. Later William Lyon Phelps was added to the teaching force and began to draw crowds of students to lectures on contemporary literature and authors. Students began to experiment with verse and prose, with novel-writing and play producing and with the librettos of operas. The oldest monthly magazine in the United States, the Yale Literary Magazine, began to put forth more poetry and less verse; and along in the early years of the present century the country woke up to the fact that from New Haven as well as from Cambridge, from Yale as well as from Harvard, writers of the caliber of Gouverneur Morris, Owen Johnson, Brian Hooker and W. R. Benét were coming.

Colonial Connecticut, like colonial Massachusetts, had its group of writers, with their center at Hartford and known as the "Hartford Wits"; but they were of Yale in the main, and Harvard's professor of literature, Barrett Wendell, has admitted that their output was 50 per cent better than any that Harvard had then produced. Of them was John Trumbull, a satirist whose name and kinsmen are still prominent in the "Land of Steady Habits," as Connecticut has long been called. Another was Timothy Dwight, traveler, hymnist, theologian. His hymns are still sung, but his sermons are not read.

Naturally this "Book of the Yale Pageant" includes a survey of Yale in journalism, that near relative of literature; and the essayist naturally makes much of the fact that Yale has a course of endowed lectures on journalism. But like the writer of the chapter on "Yale in Literature," he has to admit that the college and university as yet have produced no major figure of the craft.

JOSEPH ADDISON AND HIS ESSAYS

"Essays on Addison by Macaulay and Thackeray with Twelve Essays by Addison." Edited by G. E. Hadow, tutor in English literature, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford. Oxford, at the Clarendon Press. 2s.

Joseph Addison is one of the historical figures about whom men love to make books. This is not remarkable. Not only was he one of the famous politicians of his day, who twice occupied the chief secretary's lodge in the Phoenix, but he rose to be George I.'s secretary of state. Not only was he the greatest journalist of his age, an age which has been termed the Augustan age of English letters, but he was unquestionably, one of the greatest English men of letters of any age. Not only was he the leading political journalist of the early eighteenth century, but he was the originator of literary journalism in England. Not only was he the defender of the Whig cause in the brilliantly written pages of the Whig Examiner and the Old Whig, but he rescued it from the terrible offices of the poet who wrote,

"Think of two thousand gentlemen at least,
And each man mounted on his capering beast;
Into the Danube they were pushed by shoals,"

and gave them instead "The Campaign," with its famous comparison of "Corporal John," with the angel who guides the whirlwind and directs the storm. Not only was he the author of the brilliantly successful tragedy of "Cato," which the Tories outvied the Whigs themselves in applauding, but he was "Mr. Spectator" himself, the delineator of no less a man than Sir Roger de Coverley.

Exactly what animated Mr. Hadow in making his charming little book he does not divulge. Partially, it is to be supposed, it was sheer delight in the subject, and partially a desire to encourage his readers to share that delight. His method has been a simple one which might well be followed by other editors. He has taken the famous essay by Lord Macaulay, the equally famous lecture by Thackeray, as well as Johnson's famous "life," together with a dozen of Addison's own essays from The Tatler, The Spectator, The Guardian and The Freeholder and bound them together, with a short introduction of his own, and a number of brief historical notes. His own introduction is in the form of a concise examination of the biographical qualification of Macaulay and Thackeray, whilst his notes are entirely devoted to explanations of the historic references in the text. For the rest, the most interesting phase of his editorial supervision is his choice of a dozen representative essays out of the mass of incomparable material at his disposal.

Probably no two men in the world, faced with the problem, would have made the same selection. Mr. Hadow's selection is, for instance, certainly not that of Macaulay. Out of the twelve essays he has chosen, seven are from the Spectator, and seven, curiously enough is the exact number of those indicated by Macaulay as representative of the great essayist's genius. Yet of Macaulay's seven, two only appear in Mr. Hadow's book, and probably the book is the loser by the change. The fact is that few critics have understood Addison as Macaulay did. There was, indeed, much that was common to the two men. When the essayist of the nineteenth century declared that had the essayist of the eighteenth chosen to write a novel, it would have been the most perfect in the language, there is no reason to question his judgment. That Addison was one of the great master builders of the English tongue, one of the men who laid plummet and trowel to its corner and key stones, no one questions. That he could touch, with equal skill, the chords of pathos and of humor; that he could exchange the acme of stateliness for the utmost delicacy of playfulness; that his characterization was strong, natural, and convincing, and that he understood the necessity of movement, are facts writ large over everything he ever touched. The work of such a man should be studied, with the utmost care by anyone who aspires or desires to gain any perception of the length, breadth, majesty, and dominion of English letters. And to such Mr. Hadow's little book may well serve as a starting point.

OUR CHIEF MAGISTRATE

"Our Chief Magistrate and His Powers." By William Howard Taft. Columbia University Press, New York City. Humphrey Milford, London. $1.50.

This is one of several series of addresses given by the twenty-seventh President of the United States to academic audiences during the interval since he laid down the power of his high office and became one of the most popular retired chief magistrates the country ever has had. It is the comment of a jurist, and not of a radical revolutionist like Mr. Roosevelt or of a scholar opportunist like Mr. Wilson. Both the theory of the presidency and its practical workings come under review by a lawyer who has been President; and it is this combination of theory and experimental knowledge that makes the lectures valuable. Read along with the book on the presidency just published in which Mr. Wilson's views prior to being President are published, Mr. Taft's book is seen to be the more valuable precisely because it embodies theory modified by facts. Reading of the work will open some readers' eyes to the reforms in the executive department's administration which Mr. Taft sponsored while in office, sometimes successfully and sometimes not.

ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England—It would seem to be an opportune moment for the appearance of G. W. Omond's "The Law of the Sea," although no one seems to be ready to accept the law as propounded, and fresh law, so-called, is being made every day. Mr. Omond's book, however, which is announced as shortly forthcoming, is "A Short History of Some Questions Relating to Neutral Merchant Shipping" which should raise it above the region of controversy. His work, issued some years ago, on the merchant shipping acts which were passed during the 22 years ending in 1876 is well known in shipping circles. He is a versatile writer, who is an authority, among other things, on Flanders.

One would have thought that the public had by this time become satiated with the "war note" in books, whether it sounds in fiction or otherwise. If the publishers' lists are any criterion to the public taste it would seem that the demand must still be equal to the supply, and that appears to be great. There should shortly be an opening for the enterprising publisher who is prepared to bring out works of more lasting value, and it is difficult to believe that some such works are not in MS., waiting for the auspicious moment, and that the public will turn to them with eagerness and relief.

The warm-heartedness and sympathetic nature of Vladimir Korolenko is made evident in the stories of his which appear in English dress under the title of "The Murmuring Forest." They show an imaginative power equaled only by his warmth of sympathy for the poor and oppressed, and this sympathy is combined with a sense of humor which makes the more effective his indictment of the tyranny he combats.

Students of Middle-English will be grateful to Prof. Arthur Napier for his edition of the poem "Iacob and Iosef," which, as he truly remarks, was not very accessible in its first published form 11 years ago in the Bonner Beiträge zur Anglistik. The MS. to the world generally is also not very accessible, as it rests in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Unfortunately, a page of this thirteenth century work is missing. In its present form it comes to the public, through Professor Napier's helpful vocabulary and notes, in such a dress as to be read with considerably greater ease and pleasure than most poems of that period.

No small interest attaches to Dr. Ischer's view of the England of Cromwell's days which he has compiled from the state archives in Berne. Practically he has broken fresh ground in this account of the diplomatic relations which existed in the middle of the seventeenth century between England and the Swiss cantons. The account of Stokar's mission in 1652 on behalf of the Protestant cantons has a personal interest, for he witnessed the establishment of the protectorate, was brought into touch with Monck and Cromwell, and through Milton had an insight into the literary side of English life. It is curious to read today of an ambition shown in some quarters to incorporate Holland with England, and of the unprecedented violence of the sea fights between Blake and Van Tromp.

"A Young Lion of Flanders," which is an English version of Jo Van Ammers Küellen's war story, has been illustrated by Louis Raemakers, a fact which will assuredly add to its popularity among English readers. The original work in Dutch has gone into many editions, and it will be interesting to see what its success will be in its new form.

A new volume has been added to the "Home Connoisseur" series, entitled "Old Pottery and Porcelain," by F. W. Burgess.

It was perhaps inevitable that numerous biographies of Lord Kitchener would soon be issued. At the best such works can be little more than bare records or appreciations more or less readable and intelligent. The time is not yet for a standard biography, and manifestly it will not be possible to deal with such a work in due perspective for a considerable time to come; but Harold Wheeler's "Story of Lord Kitchener" does not profess to be more than a popular biography, and that is all it is.

Mme. Jarintzov, who has resided in this country for some years, endeavors to show in "The Russians and Their Language" the channels along which the Russian mental outlook works. At a time when so much interest is being shown in Russian literature such a sketch of national psychology, as reflected in the Russian language, should prove popular. Nevill Forbes contributes an introduction in which he discusses the problem of transliteration which has been the source recently of considerable discussion and some differences of opinion.

"Under the title of "Aujourd'hui et Demain," René Bazin has published a collection of essays written between November, 1914, and June of the present year, and dealing with various aspects of the war, more especially with reference to its inner meaning as a conflict between "Christian civilization and material barbarism." In its more permanent form than that of fugitive articles, the work derives interest as coming from the pen of one of those who is conspicuous as a leader in the world of letters of the spiritual revival which has recently characterized France; it is of value also as showing how the change in the social as well as the moral consciousness of the people is destined to alter their view upon all subjects of vital interest. Yves Guyot has published through Messrs. Hutchinson a view of "The Causes and Consequences of the War," which contrasts in a marked manner with René Bazin's work. Touching upon almost every political problem bearing upon the peace which every one hopes may not be far off, he ventures upon the quicksands of prophecy, and treads upon ground that is controversial with a fearlessness that commands respect. The most useful and important part of his work will seem to many to be the information with which he illustrates his arguments.

A third edition of Mary Johnston's "Hagar," which was first published in 1913, has recently been brought out by Messrs. Constable, who have also issued a cheap reprint of Owen Seaman's "Borrowed Plumes," and Messrs. Longmans have issued a cheaper impression of Julian S. Corbett's "The Successors of Drake."

It will be some consolation to dwellers in Great Britain that the Christie-Miller library at Britwell Court contains nearly 50 Americana which were not catalogued in the remarkable collection which has left the country for the United States. When the sale was announced it was stated that it would be held if the collection were not previously disposed of privately. Whether G. D. Smith, the New York bookseller, is an intermediary for one or several individuals remains to be seen. Among the most interesting items which were discovered after the catalogue had been completed is the "Key into the Language of America" of Roger Williams, the founder of the colony of Rhode Island. It is in the original sheepskin binding and is inscribed to "the Lady Judith Barrington to whom ye Author wisheth true Blessedness here and to Eternitie." This was Williams' first printed book; it was also a presentation copy, which renders it unique. The travelers of the sixteenth century were not all as adventurous as the authors of the Americana, but some of them made up for the greater modesty of their adventure by the voluminousness of their narratives. Most of these were scholarly and some were amusing and occasionally credulous, to wit, Coryat's "Crudities Hastily Gobled up"; others, such as the "True Travels" in Europe of Capt. John Smith of Virginia, were sometimes more apocryphal than accurate; but they all reflect the air of adventure which was typical of the period.

The age of Elizabeth and that which immediately followed could find no adequate expression in prose for much that it had to express, but these early books about the New World and those which dealt with countries nearer home hold a conspicuous and unique place "among the innumerable sortes of Englyshe Bookes and infinite fardles of printed pamphlets, wherewith this country is pestered, all shoppes stuffed, and every study furnished," as Webbe says in his "Discourse of English Poetrie."

AMERICAN NOTES

David Starr Jordan's next book will be on "Alsace-Lorraine—a Study in Conquest."

Miss Amy Lowell's next collection of poems will have the odd title, "Men, Women and Ghosts."

Miss Caroline Ticknor's latest book, "Poe's Helen," describes the romantic attachment between Edgar Allan Poe and Mrs. Sarah Helen Whitman.

Clare Endicott Sears has brought together "Gleanings from Old Shaker Journals," an interesting new field in which few antiquarians have gleaned.

Miss Ida Tarbell's next book will tell of "Making Men at Ford's." Detroit is the social background against which this bit of eulogy will be painted.

Everett Pepperell Wheeler, long active in many reforms and a conspicuous New York lawyer, has written his reminiscences of "Sixty Years of American Life."

Willard Huntington Wright, who of late has come into prominence as a writer on æsthetics, has a book coming out soon in which he will deal with the philosophy and syntax of art.

A new writer on the ethics, manners and management of household affairs has appeared in Lillian Hart Tryon, whose work takes the form of essays in a volume entitled, "Speaking of Home."

A collection of verse by Capt. H. B. McConnell of the Canadian overseas forces, entitled "Where Duty Leads" is being praised by the Dominion press for its felicity in voicing present national emotions.

Some years ago Mr. Howells wrote humorously and waggishly on "Buying a Horse" The essay never got wide publicity such as it will now have in an authorized edition from a Boston house long on friendly terms with the veteran man of letters.

Theodosia, daughter of Aaron Burr, figures as heroine in the story, "The Magnificent Adventure," with which Emerson Hough marks his return to the field of fiction after a period of immersion in sociology, travel and the like.

The third year of the school for training booksellers, founded chiefly by the labor and enthusiasm of B. W. Huebsch, will open soon at the West Side branch of the Y. M. C. A., New York city. Reports indicate that if properly supported by the retail booksellers of the East the school would grow rapidly, for there is no difficulty in getting pupils or competent teachers.

One of Boston's cleverest poets a quarter of a century ago was James Jeffrey Roche, an artist in balladry and society verse. A son, Arthur Somers Roche, is beginning to attract attention as a writer.

Prof. Bernadotte Perrin's English translation of Plutarch's Lives is a contribution of Yale's classical scholarship to the last group of books to be published in the Loeb Classical library.

The epigram has not been a form of thought expression with which Americans have experimented much. Yet more good work has been done than many persons know, and "A Little Book in C Major," by H. L. Mencken contains 225 such efforts to say much in little.

Frank Dempster Sherman made of literature an avocation. His vocation was teaching mathematics and architecture at Columbia University. He was a poet of the lapidary school, facile, bright, conventional, but not deep nor great. He had a sense of style but not much content.

Prof. Grant Showerman of the University of Wisconsin first won attention as a satirist of contemporary methods and ideals of education. Of late he has been doing fine work as a depicter of rural life and homely country folk. Old fashioned American farm life is pictured by him in "A Country Chronicle."

Brand Whitlock's biography and estimate of Lincoln in a revised edition is ready. The present minister of the United States to Belgium when he first published this book was a man of letters of the uplifter type and a leader of the progressives of the region beyond the Alleghanies, men to whom Lincoln was a model democrat and social savior.

The advertising manager of the New England Telegraph & Telephone Company, W. Cushing Bamburgh, has brought together "Talks on Business Correspondence" for use by readers and students of a new sort, who are proving one of the most profitable classes of contemporary bookbuyers. No up-to-date book store can get along now without a spacious alcove or section for books on business, and few forms of business are now without their textbooks and practical guides.

A HISTORY OF SCULPTURE

"A History of Sculpture," by Harold North Fowler, Ph.D. London: Macmillan & Co., Limited. New York, The Macmillan Company. 7s. 6d. net.

Professor Fowler has compiled a handbook useful to the general public and to young students, a work more concerned with imparting historical information than with summing up, appraising and comparing æsthetic impulses of the different periods. His book measures up to good encyclopedia standards in its authoritative presentation of what might be called the facts of sculpture history. The tendency to concentrate upon widely accepted, sound generalities instead of venturing into the delightful but uncharted discriminating individual opinion, results in a somewhat unemotional handling of a subject that is in itself decidedly emotional. The author deserves high praise for the industrious manner in which he has organized a great mass of clear information, accenting every element of significance and keeping out all nonessentials. Not the least admirable feature is the thorough illustration of the text, with no less than 195 well-printed plates. There are 445 pages in this book, including a good bibliography and index.

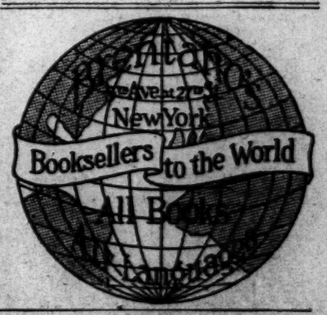
SCANDINAVIAN DEVELOPMENT

"Industrial Development and Commercial Policies of the Three Scandinavian Countries." By Povl Drachman. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press. $1.75.

This monograph, issued under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, is a valuable study of the interrelation of tariff legislation, economic status and national policies in Denmark, Sweden and Norway. Mercantilism and neo-mercantilism are described in their rise, supremacy and modification. The compiler abstains from much comment or interpretation, and is content with a massing of the facts.

BUSINESS BOOKS

In no department of publication of late has there been such a relatively rapid gain as in books about business administration. In "1600 Business Books" (H. W. Wilson Company) compiled under the direction of John Cotton Dana of the Newark, N. J., free public library, will be found a well ordered bibliography of this new form of literature, listed by authors, titles and subjects.



W. B. CLARKE CO.
Books
26 and 28 Tremont Street
Kimball Building, Boston

REAL ESTATE

Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington have sold to William A. Paine the six-story and basement brick and stone building at 89 Broad street, extending through to 62 and 64 Batterymarch street, Boston. The lot contains 4470 square feet of land with an assessment of $89,400, the total assessment of land and building being $107,400. Frederick O. Woodruff, 95 Milk street was the broker.

The sale of an improved property has just been closed in East Boston, whereby Esther Davidson et al. convey to Rosa A. Finkelstein, the brick building and 4799 square feet of land located 1033 Saratoga street, corner Buster avenue and Bayswater street, all assessed on $15,900, of which the land carries $2900.

BRADFORD COUNTRY PLACE SOLD

Neal A. Payette has sold his property, situated on Home street, Bradford, Mass., containing 10,000 square feet of land and an eight-room house with modern conveniences. Edward Smith of Haverhill buys for a home through the office of George W. Hall, Boston.

SALES OF BRIGHTON PROPERTY

Martha M. J. Kennedy has sold to Abbie F. Hearn a frame dwelling and 6068 square feet of land situated 63 Parsons street, near Arlington street, papers going to record today. Total assessment is $7300, land value being $1300.

Another sale closed embraces a vacant lot on the corner of Brainerd road and Feneno terrace, containing 5500 square feet valued on the assessors' books at $1500. Belinda S. Mork conveyed title to Jacob Zager.

SOUTH END PROPERTY SALES

Considerable activity has been manifested in South End property lately, and among the sales closed today, were two 3½-story brick dwellings at 144 and 146 Castle street, corner of Albion, also St. Paul street. They are taxed in the name of Henry E. Wright for $12,700 of which $6700 applies on 1834 square feet of land. Morris Feldberg is the buyer.

William C. Strong is another buyer, taking title from Charlotte E. Casey to the two three-story brick houses numbered 8 and 10 Groton street, near Washington street, including 2086 square feet of land. Total assessment is $6700. Land value being $2100 of this.

Lena Wesalow has sold to Harry Cutter her property at No. 10 Seneca street, near Harrison avenue, South End, consisting of a three-story and basement brick house and 950 square feet of land. Total taxed valuation is $5600 and $2100 of it is on the lot.

Papers have also gone to record in the transfer of title from Monica A. Harndon to Joseph Bellantoni et al., concerning the four-story brick house at 26 East Springfield street, near Washington street, South End. This parcel is valued at $4300 and $1800 of that amount is carried on 1470 square feet of land.

The estate of J. P. Reed at 41 East Dedham street is sold to Abalan A. Meena. There is a 2½-story brick house and 1000 square feet of land near Harrison avenue. Total tax value is $2700, and the land carries $1500 of it.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

Papers have been placed on record by Mary E. Kerrigan, buyer of a frame dwelling numbered 27 and 29 Fulton street, near Tenean street, Dorchester, belonging to Catherine Halloran. There is a land area of 4690 square feet valued at $600, which is part of the $2700 assessment.

Mary Selman also purchased a frame dwelling at 54 Erie street, opposite Wolcott street, together with 3998 square feet of land, taxed in the name of Fredericka Schiel for $3400, and the lot carries $1200 of the amount.

Final papers have gone to record whereby Clark Waters becomes the owner of a frame dwelling situated 41 Wrentham street, near Dorchester avenue, Dorchester, assessed in the name of Eva J. Stuart for $3500, and the 3609 square feet of land carries $900 of that amount.

BOUGHT HOME IN CHARLESTOWN

The purchase of a brick dwelling house at No. 119 High street, between Pearl and Sullivan streets, Charlestown, has been concluded between Mary A. Day, owner, and Bridget Farrell. The total assessment is $3000, including $800 on 816 square feet of land.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Arlington st., 87, ward 20; K. F. Quinn; brick garage.
Union st., 111, ward 25; Brighton Laundry; brick laundry.
Wellington Hill st., 124 rear, ward 21; C. W. Fernald, W. J. Bateman; brick garage.
Bentley st., 8, ward 26; W. J. Kallagher, J. P. Feeley Co.; frame dwelling.
Marginal st., 205, ward 2; Simpson Dry Dock Co.; alter mfg.
Albany st., 2-32, 85 to 89 Beach st., ward 5; A. P. Loring, Tr., W. S. Fifield; alter stores and offices.
Amory st., 55, ward 15; Trimount Mfg. Co., J. Lulppold; alter mfg.
Norfolk ave., 197, ward 12; Mass. Chocolate Co.; alter offices.

IDLER CLUB COMMITTEES

Standing committees for the Idler Club of Radcliffe College have been posted and freshman members are joining to help in the work of this club. Freshman trials for parts in the Idlers this winter will be held every day next week. The Idler play for the 13th of October is a four-act comedy by C. A. Jones, "The Maneuvers of Jane." The coach is Mary Ellis, chairman of the dramatic committee.

LEADERS GIVE LICENSE LIMIT BILL SUPPORT

(Continued from page one)

a reduction of 250 licenses in Boston and for raising the population limit of one saloon for each 1000 inhabitants to one for each 1500 inhabitants in other cities, Mr. Babb believes will have the desired effect in the residential districts, not only in Boston where the situation has become the most aggravated, but also in other communities, which will be protected for encountering similar experiences in the future.

Referring to the explanations of the Anti-Saloon League's bill as published in the press, Mr. Babb said: "I believe it is legislation along the right line and I believe it would have a tendency to at least reduce the number of licenses in residential districts, a matter in which I am deeply concerned.

"This bill will doubtless have hard sledding, as all temperance measures do, but it sounds like sane temperance legislation, and that is certainly what I stand for and always have used my influence in that direction.

"I believe there are thousands of citizens in Massachusetts who do not stop to think of the effect the passage of an act of this kind would have upon their communities. If each father would consider the effect upon his little one of being forced to pass a saloon in going to and from school, he would doubtless be more careful to vote for legislators who would support protective measures.

"'I believe this measure should be made a major issue in the fall campaign all over the state."

Robert A. Woods, former member of the Boston licensing board, who is deeply interested in the betterment of conditions surrounding the liquor traffic in this city, declares that undue and unjust competition among license holders is responsible for a great part of existing evil conditions, and that by the passage of the bill proposed by the Anti-Saloon League, which would reduce the number of licensed places in the city of Boston from 1000 to 750, a substantial portion of the problems confronting the license board would be solved.

"In brief, the situation at present is like this," said Mr. Woods, "there is hardly a single location in the entire city of Boston where a license can be placed, except by overriding a very strenuous protest on the part of property owners, neighboring business men and people whose homes are nearby. This has been the experience of the licensing board in several years past, and there is every indication that the situation will be even more strenuous in the future. It used to be thought that in certain locations down town, on the edges of the business districts, it was easy to locate additional licenses; that they could be placed there without causing embarrassment. But even such a step as that is now being bitterly opposed.

"In the furniture district on Washington street, when we undertook to place a saloon while I was a member of the board the move was met with serious protest. The business men of the section said they had more than they wanted already, that a great deal of their business was done on Saturday night and that the placing of a saloon in their neighborhood would be most objectionable to them. Five or 10 years ago no one would have thought of objecting to a saloon in that locality.

"The tenement-house sections of the city are all considerably overcrowded with liquor licenses. They all have much more than their quota on any reasonable basis and it is very clear to anybody who knows those districts and has their welfare at heart and feels for their rights that they ought to be relieved of the excessive burden they are now carrying. Here again the local sentiment in opposition to any new saloons and to a certain proportion of the old ones is constantly growing. The clergy and other responsible citizens in those districts, voicing the feelings of great numbers of people who cannot give public expression to such feelings, are taking a much more vigorous attitude than ever before.

"It is a well-known fact that a considerable portion of the liquor dealers are very hard put to it to make a reasonable profit on their business. The situation is very different from the old days when the general feeling was that every dealer had a gold mine. The change is ascribed to various reasons, the principal one being that the younger element drinks much less liquor than was formerly the custom among men in the same condition of life. At any rate competition in the liquor business is undoubtedly undue and excessive, and as a business regulated under public franchise this competition should be substantially reduced. Exactly the same policy should be followed as would obtain as a matter of course in the regulation of the railroad business, the street railways, gas, electric lighting, telephone, or what not. One of the objects of public regulation of anything is to reduce excessive or destructive competition.

"In the case of the liquor business excessive competition means the promotion of all incidental evils which go with the business. One of the best ways of reducing the total of 60,000 annual arrests for drunkenness in Boston would be to eliminate undue competition. The liquor dealer who has a fair chance to make a reasonable profit will not be inclined to urge liquor on a man who has already had too much. If a man protected from undue competition should fail to realize his duty in the matter he certainly should not be allowed to carry on business under a license granted by public authority.

"The excessive competition among the cheap hotels and cheap liquor-selling restaurants leads to the encouragement of the evils of prostitution in connection with these places. The facts with regard to this situation have of late been placed directly before responsible citizens of Boston. One of the surest ways they can do their obvious public duty and protect the community from the most insidious and destructive physical and moral contagion, is to provide for a considerable production in the number of these places. This would of course lead to an exacting standard, which could and would be enforced, as to the way the privileged remainder conduct their business.

"A marked reduction in the number of licenses allotted to the city of Boston is the only way, too, in which the suburbs can protect themselves from the encroachments of the liquor business. It surely stands to reason that with nearly 1000 liquor licenses in force and the constantly more insistent demand for relief in the name of right and justice from the down-town district and the constant increase of the liquor delivery business in the suburbs, that the suburbs are in the end going to have a considerably increased number of licensed places. They can shield themselves once and for all by joining with other forces in a demand upon the Legislature for the passage of the bill limiting Boston liquor licenses to 750.

"To a greater or less degree, these same principles hold in all other licensed communities of the state and many of these communities are aroused to the situation. There is a strong possibility that the bill will receive the support, not only of the no-license communities, but in the licensed cities from citizens who wish to see the liquor business put on a more reasonable, a more just and a more self-respecting basis."

Mr. Woods said that the backers of the bill and those interested in its passage expect serious opposition, but that through arousing public sentiment, which is already awakening with great power to the need of reorganization of the liquor traffic, they expect to secure the enactment of the act.

"When passed," he said, "this bill would give the board a chance to eliminate all objectionable licenses on the basis of the records of the establishments, which are already in the hands of the board. The licensing board knows the status of every licensee almost as well as a college faculty knows the standing of its students. It will undoubtedly be an uncomfortable job to put such a law into effect, but the board will have the unmistakable data on which to act."

Charles R. Gow declares that in his opinion the two things most difficult to contend with in the regulation of the liquor traffic of Boston are the excessive number of licenses and the sale of papers, through which a man may take over the standing before the board of another already holding a license.

"These things," he said, when interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "have thrown more difficulty in the way of the licensing board than any other feature I know of."

He declared that he is not qualified to discuss the situation with regard to the number of establishments in other cities and towns and confined his remarks to the problems of Boston as he sees them.

"It would be an exceedingly difficult matter to choose these 250 places, but the board would be relieved from a large percentage of the embarrassment and difficulty. It was very apparent to me," he continued, "during my entire period of connection with the licensing board that the excessive number of licenses was one of the chief difficulties to be met. Evil conditions have been brought about as they exist today by the keen competition between dealers, conditions which have placed a premium upon the violation of the law.

"Where the restriction and control of licenses supposedly rested with the board, it did not at all in reality, and only by such a statute limitation can relief be found in the situation."

Mr. Gow explained how the "salable papers" are not licenses, but merely the intangible good will of the license holder, who with the consent of a third party, the board, sells his right to hold a license to the purchaser, who may then, with the consent of the board establish a saloon, bottle store or other place, according to the limits of his license, where he wishes.

"It is hardly probable," he said, "that a board, after guaranteeing to a man that they would give him a license if he purchased the right from a license-holder, would turn around a year later and tell him that they could not renew his license, thereby causing him a total loss of anywhere from $10,000 to $19,000. No, it is a moral question, and not a legal question, the restriction of the number of licenses.

"In round figures, there are $11,000,000 invested in 'good will' in these salable papers in the city of Boston. It is wrong, wrong fundamentally, but it would wipe out several millions of dollars, were 250 places stricken out.

"What we tried to do was to relieve the situation in Charlestown and East Boston, where there is a saloon to about every 500 inhabitants, by granting a few licenses in the suburbs when a sale of papers was made. I think such a bill as this should meet with the unlimited approval of the suburban people and if they are really sincere they must of necessity, after protesting so long and loudly, favor such an act, for it would mean the relief of Charlestown and other congested districts without the necessity of granting licenses elsewhere.

"Then again, if one board did take any action to eliminate the licenses or the salable papers, what it does the next board can straightway undo, an added reason why this thing, if done, should be done by statute limitation. Of course, if the law were passed and these 250 licenses wiped out it would tend to increase the cost of the "rights" to the licenses remaining unless some action should be taken on the question of selling such papers. It does, however, relieve the question of competition, the question of suburban location, and the question of lessening the number of dealers, per capita, in the congested districts.

"But, in my opinion, it will take some clever publicity to pass it, for the only way it will ever be done will be through arousing public interest and sentiment."

In the opinion of Fletcher Ranney, chairman of the licensing board for the city of Boston, the act proposed by the Anti-Saloon League would be a difficult one to put into effect.

"It would mean just revoking more than 200 licenses," declared the chairman of the excise board. "That may be the solution to the problem, but I do not know. No one can tell until those things have been tried out. What is more needed than limitation or cutting down the number of licenses is the more even distribution of licensed places with regard to population.

"Each board comes in here and is faced with the same problems. We are hoping that there may be some revision of the liquor laws in the proposed revision of the statutes of the commonwealth. That we think will be a means of clearing up the situation more efficiently and with less difficulty than would be met in trying to pass such a bill."

Chester R. Lawrence, candidate for Governor on the Prohibition ticket, is strongly in favor of this legislation, and he expressed the opinion that the bill would be passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor. Though the bill does not call for complete prohibition, Mr. Lawrence said, it is a step in the right direction. He stated that the bill ought to call for a reduction to 500 licenses in Boston, instead of 750, as the possibilities of its becoming law are very good.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU PLAN HEARING TOPIC

Labor Representatives Indorse the Movement for Unemployment Insurance

The second day's session of the recess committee on social insurance opened with an executive session at which Henry Sterling, secretary of the homestead commission, spoke on age pensions, the subject left over from the previous session.

The hearing proper opened on unemployment, with remarks by Courtenay Crocker of Sudbury, representing the movement for a state labor employment bureau to be under the management of the state board of labor and industries. There must be a central bureau, he said, and it is important that it have control of private employment offices. At present 10 jobs are to be had for every worker, but the problem of unemployment is sure to return. He presented a bill which had been before the last Legislature.

William H. Foster, secretary of the organization, said, replying to Commissioner John P. Meade, that part of the problem was the advancing of money for transportation, but they had reached no conclusion other than the worker ought to have help in traveling to his job. He would agree to the state's advancing the money.

Mr. Crocker made the point that railroads should not be forced to carry persons for less than cost. Mr. Meade, in opposition, cited students' reduced fares as a precedent where no hardship is inflicted upon railroads. Wendell P. Thore, a commissioner, held that the state had a right to require railroads to carry workers at less than charge. Mr. Crocker said that they agreed at first that all cities of over 30,000 should have labor agencies, but last year's bill left it to the state board. It is difficult to estimate the cost.

Replying to Commissioner Meade, Mr. Crocker said that it would be well to have relations with other states, so that need of labor elsewhere might be known to workmen here looking for work. To Miss Edna L. Spencer of Cambridge, of the commission, he said that it might be well to have women on the local labor boards.

William H. Foster of Boston, as secretary of the committee of which Mr. Crocker was chairman, said that an adequate system of public employment offices was at the basis of social insurance of any sort.

Joseph D. Poiras, representing about 500 edge-makers of Brockton, said that it is skilled men who are out of work. He declared the real solution of unemployment is a shorter day. Six hours ought to be long enough under present condition of production. Work should be diffused and everybody be given a chance. The state should encourage men to have their gardens, loaning money for a cow and fertilizers and helping to make good citizens.

To Commissioner Thore he agreed that it would be a good thing to make the telephone companies give the use of the telephones free to men seeking employment.

Herbert B. Ehrmann of the unemployment insurance committee of the Massachusetts committee on unemployment, said that the theory at the bottom of the work of the committee was that it would pay the state many times over to insure against unemployment.

Henry Sterling, for the labor unions, said they would like to bring all public and private labor exchanges under a central control. A unified system of getting jobs is the first essential.

TWO NEW RAILROADS PLANNED IN TEXAS

DALLAS, Tex.—So far as the Texas railroad commission has been advised the only new railroad construction in progress or contemplated for the immediate future is two lines, both in west Texas, says an Austin special to the News. One is the Midland & Northwestern, now building from Midland to Seminole, 60 miles. It is being constructed by private capital, but will be operated by the Texas & Pacific.

SHIPPING NEWS

The British steamer Dromore loaded with 62,000 tons of general cargo, leaves this afternoon for Liverpool. The cargo includes 87,321 bushels of wheat, large consignments of condensed milk, steel, cotton, provisions, leather, machinery, lumber and general merchandise. The steel and cotton were taken on at Newport News.

Groundfish arrivals at the fish pier with 73,500 pounds, and the Foam, with 44,200 pounds, and the schooners Athena, with 28,000; Progress, with 26,000; Elenora DeCosta, with 27,000; Hortense, with 25,000, and the Mary DeCosta, with 80,500. Wholesale dealers at the pier are asking these prices per pound for fish today: Steak cod, 8¾@10c; market cod, 4½@5½c; haddock, 3½@5c; steak pollock, 3¼@3½c; large hake 4c; small hake, 3c.

The schooner Constellation arrived at Gloucester today with 80 pounds of mackerel, and the schooner Kineo came in with 118 barrels of mackerel for a Gloucester firm. Other arrivals include the schooner Arethusa with 180,000 pounds of fresh fish and 20,000 pounds of salt fish, and the Jeanette with 80,000 pounds of fresh fish from Boston.

Rebuilt and rigged as a two-masted schooner the former sloop-yacht Jupiter will soon be placed in the freight trade between Boston and Newfoundland. The price paid for the yacht was about $7000.

The British steamer Isle of Lewis, Captain Howey, from Huelva with 4788 tons of iron pyrites for Boston dealers, passed Highland light this morning and will dock some time this afternoon.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Str Juan (Nor), Jacobsen, Santa Maria.
Str Bay View, Duncan, Norfolk.
Str Bunker Hill, Decker, New York.
Str Prince Arthur (Br), Kinney, Yarmouth, N S.
Str Powhatan, Bryan, Norfolk.
Str Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester.
Str Ransom B Fuller, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str Isle of Lewis (Br) Howey, Huelva.
Tug Covington, Law, Norfolk via Providence.
Tug Lenape, Richards, Philadelphia, twg bges Pickering, Tulpehocken and Beechwood.
Tug Standard, Herbert, Newport, twg bge 121.
Tug Tacony, Wallace, Portland, twg bge Malvern.
Schnr Helen C. Morse (Br) Gloucester.
Sloop Albert Baldwin, Rockport, Mass.

Cleared

Str Bunker Hill, Decker, New York.
Str Ontario, Bond, Norfolk.
Str Prince George (Br), Simms, Yarmouth, N S.
Str Ransom B Fuller, Strout, Portland.
Str Powhatan, Ryan, Baltimore via Newport News.
Str Herman Winter, Crowell, New York.
Str Nevado (Br), Willett, Philadelphia.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today, strs City of Columbus, Savannah; El Norte, Galveston; Comus, New Orleans; Bella, Velize; Munamar, Nipe; Munwood, Buenos Aires; Sardegna, Genoa; Caracas, Curacoa and San Juan; Duca di Geneva, Mediterranean ports.

VETERAN CAVALRY ASSOCIATION MEETS

The sixth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Veteran Cavalry Association was held today at the Revere House with an attendance of more than 60 members of the independent, the first, third and fourth battalions. A luncheon was served at the close of the business sessions at which the wives and daughters of the veterans were entertained.

At about 11 o'clock the battalions went into business sessions individually. The new officers chosen were: Independent — John M. Whitcomb, president; Edward Morse, first vice-president; Henry A. Hobart, second vice-president; Bradford Hawes, secretary and treasurer. First—Charles Bleiler, president; Chauncy E. Peck, vice-president; William H. H. Hall, secretary and treasurer. Third—George B. Loud, president; William G. Smith, first vice-president; O. J. Putnam, second vice-president; J. A. Sale, secretary; O. A. Rice, treasurer. Fourth—William B. Arnold, president; William C. M. Howe, first vice-president; C. H. Hildreth, second vice-president; T. J. Evans, secretary and treasurer.

OREGON'S NEW FORESTRY BUILDING

PORTLAND, Ore. — The building, which will house the work of the school of forestry of the Oregon Agricultural College is ready for use with the beginning of class work Sept. 20, says an Oregonian special.

It is constructed of red brick and trimmed in white stone. The building is three stories in height, 80 feet wide and 136 feet long. It contains laboratories for work in silviculture, dendrology, mensuration, forest protection, technology, drafting and logging engineering.

Space is to be devoted to a collection of manufactured wood products designed to show the various uses to which wood may be put and to a forest museum in which will be assembled large specimens of all the commercial woods of the United States.

RECORD OF STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

TRANSATLANTIC SAILINGS

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

*Apdania, for London, via Falmouth	Sept. 28
Napoli, for Genoa, via Naples	Sept. 28
*Oscar II., for Copenhagen	Sept. 28
California, for Glasgow	Sept. 30
Duca d'Abruzzi, for Genoa, via Naples	Sept. 30
*New York, for Liverpool	Sept. 30
*Rochambeau, for Bordeaux	Sept. 30
*Saxonia, for Liverpool	Sept. 30
Verona, for Naples-Genoa	Sept. 30
*Duca di Genova, for Naples-Genoa	Oct. 4
*New Amsterdam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam	Oct. 5
*Baltic, for Liverpool	Oct. 5
*Finland, for Liverpool	Oct. 5
Alaunia, for Falmouth-London	Oct. 7
*Dante Alighier, for Naples-Genoa	Oct. 7
*Kristianiafjord, for Bergen	Oct. 7
*Philadelphia, for Liverpool	Oct. 7
*Carpathia, for Liverpool	Oct. 10
*Adriatic, for Liverpool	Oct. 12
*Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen	Oct. 12
*Ryndham, for Falmouth-Rotterdam	Oct. 13
*Stockholm, for Gothenburg	Oct. 14
*Espagne, for Bordeaux	Oct. 14
*St. Louis, for Liverpool	Oct. 14
*Frederik VIII., for Copenhagen	Oct. 18
*Canopic, for Naples-Genoa	Oct. 21
Duca d'Aosta, for Naples-Genoa	Oct. 21
*Lafayette, for Bordeaux	Oct. 21
*Orduna, for Liverpool	Oct. 21
St. Paul, for Liverpool	Oct. 21
*Lapland, for Liverpool	Oct. 26
*United States, for Copenhagen	Oct. 26
Bergensfjord, for Bergen	Oct. 28
*New York, for Liverpool	Oct. 28
*Rochambeau, for Bordeaux	Oct. 28
Tuscania, for Liverpool-Glasgow	Oct. 28
Giuseppe Verdi, for Naples-Genoa	Nov. 2
*Saxonia, for Liverpool	Nov. 4
Chicago, for Glasgow	Nov. 4
California, for Glasgow	Nov. 4
Touraine, for Bordeaux	Nov. 4
*Andania, for Falmouth-London	Nov. 7
*Carpathia, for Liverpool	Nov. 11
*Espagne, for Bordeaux	Nov. 11
Alaunia, for Falmouth-London	Nov. 18
Cameronia, for Liverpool-Glasgow	Nov. 18
Pannonia, for Falmouth-London	Nov. 25
Feltria, for Falmouth-London	Nov. 25
Folio, for Bristol	Nov. 30

Sailings from Montreal

Ausonia, for London, via Falmouth	Oct. 12
Feltria, for Bristol	Oct. 12
Athenia, for Glasgow	Oct. 17
Folia, for Bristol	Oct. 24
Saturnia, for Glasgow	Oct. 24
Ascania, for London, via Falmouth	Oct. 31
Cassandra, for Glasgow	Oct. 31

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

Northland, for Montreal	Sept. 28
Cameronia, for New York	Sept. 30
Orduna, for New York	Oct. 7
Tuscania, for New York	Oct. 14
Saxonia, for New York	Oct. 21
Carpathia, for New York	Oct. 28

Sailings from London

Corinthian, for Montreal	Sept. 29
Ascania, for Montreal	Oct. 14
Ausonia, for Montreal	Oct. 28

Sailings from Bristol

Folia, for Montreal	Oct. 3

Sailings from Glasgow

Cameronia, for New York	Sept. 29
Athenia, for Montreal	Sept. 30
Carthaginian, for Montreal	Sept. 30
Saturnia, for Montreal	Oct. 7
Tuscania, for New York	Oct. 13
Cassandra, for Montreal	Oct. 14

Sailings from Rotterdam

Noordam, for New York	Oct. 11
New Amsterdam, for New York	Oct. 25

Sailings from Bergen

Bergensfjord, for New York	Oct. 11

Sailings from Copenhagen

Frederik VIII., for New York	Sept. 29
United States, for New York	Oct. 5
Oscar II., for New York	Oct. 19

TRANSPACIFIC SAILINGS

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco

*China, for Hongkong	Oct. 7
*Lurline, for Honolulu	Oct. 10
*Maitai, for Sydney	Oct. 11

Sailings from Seattle and Victoria

*Canada Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 25
*Yokohama Maru, for Hongkong	Oct. 13
Tacoma Maru, for Hongkong	Oct. 15

Sailings from Vancouver

*Monteagle, for Hongkong	Sept. 30
*Empress of Russia, for Hongkong	Oct. 5

EASTBOUND

Sailings from Hongkong

*Ecuador, for San Francisco	Oct. 4
*Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco	Oct. 4
*Empress of Asia, for Vancouver	Oct. 6
*Shidzuoka Maru, for Seattle	Oct. 12
*Hawaii Maru, for Seattle	Oct. 13

Sailings from Yokohama

*Manila Maru, for Seattle	Sept. 28
*Empress of Japan, for Vancouver	Sept. 29
*Persia Maru, for San Francisco	Sept. 30
*Sado Maru, for Seattle	Oct. 4
*Inaba Maru, for Seattle	Oct. 7
*Empress of Asia, for Vancouver	Oct. 12
*Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco	Oct. 14

Sailings from Honolulu

*Wilhelmina, for San Francisco	Oct. 4
*Manoa, for San Francisco	Oct. 10
*Niagara, for Vancouver	Oct. 13

Sailings from Sydney

*Niagara, for Vancouver	Sept. 28
*Ventura, for San Francisco	Oct. 4
*Moana, for San Francisco	Oct. 5

*Carries United States mail.

STEAMERS DUE AT BOSTON

Today—Isle of Lewis, Huelva; Castlemoor, Calcutta.
Sept. 30—Brazil, Aalberg; L. P. Holmblad, Copenhagen; Carisholm, Gothenburg.
Oct. 1—Canadian, Liverpool.
Oct. 2—Sagamore, Liverpool; Lord Cromer, Liverpool.
Oct. 4—Novian, London; City of Corinth, Calcutta; Cranmore, Liverpool.
Oct. 5—Cambrian, London.
Oct. 7—Canopic, Naples; Mexicano, Gothenburg; Marengo, Hull, Eng.
Oct. 8—Saxon Monarch, Glasgow.
Oct. 10—Ohioan, Buenos Aires; Hesperus, Huelva; Hesperides, Buenos Aires; Suruga, Singapore; Anglian, London
Oct. 11—Bay State, Liverpool.

FOREST HILLS STATION PLANS ARE SUBMITTED

Plans for extensive changes at the Forest Hills station of the Boston Elevated, for the purpose of relieving congestion on the street surface platforms during rush hours, were submitted to the public service commission today by L. S. Cowles, an engineer in the employ of the company.

Mr. Cowles explained that it is purposed to lay another track on the westerly side of the southbound platform, thus creating an island, but increasing the loading facilities to an extent that would care for the heavy traffic during the morning and evening rushes.

The portion of the station it is designed to use for the new tracks is now devoted to vehicular traffic, Mr. Cowles explained, but there is plenty of room outside for street widening purposes. The city had prepared for the contingency that has now arisen some time ago, when it purchased from the New Haven railroad a tract of land at that point for street widening purposes.

Mr. Cowles was the only one to appear in favor of the project and as there was no opposition the board took the matter under consideration.

ZINC SHIPMENTS GROW

NELSON, B. C.—Shipments of zinc ore and concentrates from mines in the Slocan district during August totaled 1009 tons, compared with 307 tons in the same month of 1915, according to the official figures which have just been given out, says the Sun. In addition to the Slocan output approximately 3000 tons of zinc ore were shipped from the Sullivan mine at Kimberley for treatment at the consolidated company's new electrolytic refinery at Trail.

LOUISIANA CONFEDERATES MEET

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The annual reunion and convention of Louisiana Division United Confederate Veterans will be held in Lake Charles, La., Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 24, 25 and 26, says the Item. The first session of the convention will be called to order at 10 a. m., Tuesday, Oct. 25.

OVERSEA MAIL DESPATCHES FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 30, 1916

Mail for—	Conveyed by Steamship—	Mail closes at Boston P. O. Letters— *Other articles
Costa Rica, via Port Limon	San Jose	Th., 28, 6:30 a.m., 5:30 a.m.
Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxemburg, Turkey, Netherlands, Serbia, Bulgaria, Norway, Sweden and Denmark), Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Liverpool	New York	Friday, 29, 9 p.m., 8 p.m.
Specially addressed for France, Rumania, Italy, Switzerland, Egypt, Greece, British East Africa, Malta, Gibraltar, West Australia, West Asia and East Indies, via Bordeaux	Rochambeau	Friday, 29, 9 p.m., 8 p.m.
Specially addressed for Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxemburg, Turkey, Netherlands, Serbia, Bulgaria, Norway, Sweden and Denmark), Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Liverpool	Saxonia	Friday, 29, 9 p.m., 8 p.m.
Gibraltar, Italy, Rumania, Switzerland and Greece (specially addressed only), via Gibraltar and Genoa	Duca d' Abruzzi.	Friday, 29, 9 p.m., 8 p.m.
Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon, via Halifax	Halifax	Saturday, 30, 5 p.m., 4 p.m.

Except parcel post. Letters for Germany subject to postage at postal union rates.

Registered mail for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies closes on Saturday at 12 p. m., and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:45 p. m., for other countries mail closes 45 minutes earlier than time shown above.

Newfoundland, except parcel post, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily (except Saturdays) at 6:30 p. m., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

Mail for St. Pierre and Miquelon, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 6:30 p. m. on Sundays and Mondays, and at 7 a. m. on Tuesdays.

Parcel post for Newfoundland is forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. Johns.

Parcel post for Labrador can only be forwarded on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. Johns between July 1 and October 1.

Mail for Cuba, rail to Florida, thence by steamer, closes daily at 12 m., 4 and 9 p. m.

Mail for Cuba, specially addressed, closes at this office on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 9 p. m., and is forwarded on direct steamer sailing from New York on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Parcel post mail for Great Britain and Ireland closes on Friday at 5 p. m., and for Newfoundland on Tuesday at 5 p. m.

TRANSPACIFIC MAIL FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Mail for—	Conveyed by steamship—	Via—	Mail closes at Boston P. O.
Shanghai City, also specially addressed for other parts of China, Japan and Korea	Awa Maru	Seattle	Sept. 28, 6 p.m.
Hawaii	Matsonia	San Fran.	Sept. 29, 6 p.m.
China (except Shanghai City), Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Emp's of Russia	Vancouver	Sept. 30, 6 p.m.
Hawaii and Guam	U. S. transport	San Fran.	Sept. 30, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	China	San Fran.	Oct. 2, 6 p.m.
China (except Shanghai City), Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Monteagle	Vancouver	Oct. 4, 6 p.m.
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand and specially addressed for Australia	Maitai	San Fran.	Oct. 6, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia (except West, which is forwarded via Europe) and especially addressed for New Zealand	Sierra	San Fran.	Oct. 12, 6 p.m.

Merchandise for the United States postal agent at Shanghai or parcel post for China, Japan, Australia and New Zealand cannot be sent via Canada. North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

SPECIALTIES AGAIN MOST CONSPICUOUS

General Tone of Stock Market Is Irregular — U. S. Steel Is Prominent — Copper Range and Old Dominion Active

There was little abatement to the strength in the New York stock market in the early trading today. Prices advanced all along the line. With the exception of Reading, which moved up a large fraction, the railroads as a class were less conspicuous today. Coppers were strong in tone again, with particular strength in Utah.

Specialties and war issues made the largest gains. International Mercantile Marine rose 3 points on expected favorable developments in the concern's affairs in the near future. The common also went substantially higher. American Sugar, Goodrich, New York Air Brake, Studebaker, Stutz Motors and Willys-Overland were other leaders in the upswing. A new stock, Columbia Gas & Electric, was traded in on the big board for the first time this morning. Steel common was ¾ of a point above its previous closing at one time in the first few minutes and then eased off.

The local stock market was fairly active at first today, and prices inclined toward strength.

Both lists grew somewhat irregular late in the first half hour.

The volume of business during the first half of the session was considerably smaller than for the corresponding period yesterday, but the day's total promised to exceed the million shares mark as usual. U. S. Steel opened up ¾ at 116 and, after receding to 115¼, advanced more than a point before midday. Willys-Overland opened up ½ at 46¼ and advanced more than 2 points further. Studebaker moved up 2 points to 134. Maxwell and Stutz were easy.

General Electric opened up ¾ at 183¼ and advanced 3 points further before midday. Marine preferred moved up more than 2 points to 123⅝. South Porto Rico Sugar opened up a point at 190 and advanced 5 points further.

Copper Range was the feature of the local market. After opening up a point at 69 it moved up to 72½, receding about a point before midday. Tamarack opened up a point at 45, receded to 43 and came back to the opening price.

The tone was inclined to be heavy at the beginning of the last hour. Strong spots were Republic Steel, U. S. Steel and Texas Company. Old Dominion was strong in Boston.

New York total sales, 1,576,300 shares; $6,758,000 bonds.

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Curb market: United West Oil 1 1-16@1 3-16, Aetna Exp 12⅝@12½, Ariz Copperfields 1½@1¾, Barnett Oil 2⅝@2⅞, Booth 10@12, Boston & Mont 1@1⅛, Butler Chemical 4½@5, Butte Copper & Zinc 1⅜@1¾.

Caledonia 58@60, Emma Copper 2@2⅛, Flemish Lynn 1⅛@1¾, Goldfield Cons 67@68, Grant Motors 9½@11, Howe Sound 5@5¼, Hupp Motors 6@6½, Inspiration Needles 1⅛@1¼.

Jerome Verde 2 3-16@2¼; Jerome Victor 3@3⅛; Jumbo Ext 35@37; N Y Okla Oil 1@1⅛; Magma 19⅛@19¼; Maxim 5½@5¾; McKinley 65@68; Mont Gold 94@97; Mojave Tung 4⅛@4⅜; Mother Lode 37½@38½; Nipissing 8¼@8¾; United Motors 66¼@66⅝.

Omar 63@65; Okla Prod 8¼@8⅜; Peerless Motors 25½@26; Rex 29@30; San Toy 18@20; Sapulpa 9¼@9½; Sub Boat 40@40¾; Success 37@39; Victoria Oil 1@1 1-16; White Oak 4@6; Zinc Con 5⅜@5½; Federal Oil 1 15-16@2; Cal Jerome 1 5-16@1 7-16.

SMALLER LOAVES AT AUSTIN

DALLAS, Tex.—As a result of the high price of flour and paper bags Austin bakers have decreased the weight of 5 cent loaves of bread two ounces and 10 cent loaves have been decreased three ounces, says a News special.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON, England — The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States weather bureau:

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Probably showers tonight and Friday; cooler Friday; fresh to strong south winds.

For southern New England: Probably showers and thunder storms tonight and Friday; cooler Friday and in the interior tonight.

For northern New England: Probably showers tonight and Friday; colder Friday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m.	66	10 a. m.	73
12 noon	79	2 p. m.	82

IN OTHER CITIES
(8 a. m.)

Albany	66	New Orleans	74
Buffalo	66	New York	68
Chicago	56	Philadelphia	60
Cincinnati	64	Pittsburgh	70
Denver	34	Portland, Me.	62
Des Moines	46	Portland, Ore.	52
Jacksonville	76	San Francisco	66
Kansas City	48	St. Louis	66
Nantucket	64	Washington	78

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises	5:33	High water,	
Sun sets	5:31		11:45 a. m.
Length of day	11:53	Moon sets,	5:44 p.m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 6:31 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold	13	13	12¾	12¾
Alaska Ju	7½	7½	7½	7½
Allis-Chal	27½	27½	26½	26½
Allis-Chal pf	82½	83⅜	82½	82⅞
Am Ag Chem	81	81	80⅝	80⅜
Am B Sugar	98	98	96⅜	96⅜
Am Can	64½	66¾	64½	66½
Am Can pf	114½	114¾	114½	114¾
Am Car Fy	66½	67¼	66½	66⅝
Am Cot Oil	55¾	55¾	54⅝	54⅝
Am H & L pf	62¾	62¾	61¼	62
Am Ice Sec	29	29½	28	28⅞
Am Linseed	23¾	23¾	23½	23⅝
Am Loco	77½	7	77½	78¾
Am Loco pf	106½	106½	106½	106½
Am Smelt'g	113½	114¼	113½	113⅞
Am Smelt pf	115⅝	115⅞	115⅝	115⅞
Am S Sec A pf	95¾	96	95¾	96
Am Steel Fy	58½	58½	58½	58½
Am Sugar	113	113¾	112⅞	112⅞
Am Sugar pf	119	119¾	119	119¾
Am Tel & Tel	134	134¼	134	134
Am Woolen	48	48½	48	48½
Am Writ pf	33½	33¾	33½	33¾
Am Zinc	42½	43	42	42
Am Zinc pf	77	77	77	77
Anaconda	97¾	98½	97	98⅛
Atchison	106⅝	107⅛	106⅝	106¾
Atchison pf	100⅝	101	100½	101
At Gulf ctf	91¾	91¾	90	90
At Gulf pf ctf	66¼	66¾	65¼	65¼
At Coast Li	116¼	116¼	116	116
Bald Loco	87	88⅜	87	87⅞
Bald Loco pf	106½	106½	106½	106½
Balt & Ohio	90	90	89⅛	89⅛
B & Ohio pf	76⅞	76⅞	76¾	76¾
Barrett Co	154	154⅞	153½	154⅞
Beth Steel	554	560	554	559
BF Goodrich	75⅛	76¼	74½	76⅛
BF Good'h pf	114	115	114	115
Brook R T	84⅞	85	84⅞	85
Brown Sh pf	99½	99½	99½	99½
Bruns Term	7¾	7¾	7½	7½
Butte & Sup	63⅞	64¼	63¾	64
Cal Petrol	22¼	23¾	22	23½
Cal Petrol pf	51	51⅞	50½	50½
Can Pacific	179½	179¾	178	178
Ct Leather	73⅜	73½	72⅞	73⅛
C Leather pf	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
Ches & Ohio	68⅜	68⅜	67	67¼
CM & St Paul	97½	97⅞	97	97⅜
C M & St P pf	126⅜	127	126⅜	127
Chi R I & Pac	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼
Chi & G West	13	13⅛	13	13⅛
C & G West pf	37	37	37	37
Chi & N W	128½	129	128	128
Chile Cop	22¾	22¾	22⅝	22¾
Chino Cop	58½	58½	57¼	57¼
C C C & St L	52⅞	53¼	52⅞	53¼
CCC & St L pf	84½	84½	84	84½
Clu Peabody	71½	72½	71½	72½
Col Fuel	57½	58⅞	57	58¾
Col South	31½	31½	31½	31½
Col So 1st pf	61	61	61	61
Col So 2d pf	50	50	50	50
Col Gas & El	30¼	31½	30¼	31⅜
Con Can	104¼	105	104¼	105
Con Gas	140	140	139	139
Corn Prod	16¼	16½	15⅞	15⅞
Corn Prod pf	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
Cruc Steel	94	95⅞	93¾	93¾
Cruc Steel pf	121¼	121¾	121¼	121¼
Cuban C Sug	65	65⅜	64	64¼
Cuban C S pf	97	97½	96¾	96¾
Del & Hudson	152¾	152¾	152¾	152¾
Denver	15	15	14⅞	14⅞
Denver pf	35	35⅜	35	35
D S S & A	6	6⅛	6	6
Erie	41	41⅜	40¼	40¼
Erie 1st pf	55⅜	55¾	54⅞	54⅞
Erie 2d pf	47	47	47	47
F M & S pf	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
Gen Electric	183¼	186¼	182¾	184
Gen Motors	750	750	750	750
G Motors pf	126	126¼	126	126¼
Granby Min	94⅛	94⅞	93½	95½
Gt Nor Ore	43¾	44¼	43½	43¾
Gt Nor pf	120	120⅜	120	120¼
Green Can	52	52	51½	52
Gulf States	93	93	92½	93
Harvof NJ pf	119	119	119	119
Ill Central	103¾	104½	103¾	104⅛
Inspiration	69½	69⅝	68	68¼
Int Ag Cor pf	45	45	45	45
Int Con Cor	17	17⅝	17	17½
Int C Cor pf	74⅛	74¼	73¾	73¾
Int Mer Mar	47½	47⅝	45¼	45¾
I Mer Mar pf	124½	124¾	121	121⅝
In Nickel Ct	53¾	53⅞	53	53⅜
In Paper	28⅜	28½	28	28⅛
In Paper pf	94	94½	92⅞	27⅜
Kan City So	27	27	26⅝	27⅜
Kan C So pf	63	63	63	63
Kelley Tires	83	83½	82¾	82¾
Kelley Tir pf	98¾	99¾	98¾	98¾
Kenne Cop	75⅞	75⅝	75⅞	75⅝
Laclede Gas	106	106½	105¾	105¾
Lack Steel	85⅛	85¾	84⅞	85½
L E & W	20½	20½	20½	20½
L E & W pf	44	44	43	43
Lee R & T Ct	45½	46½	45½	46½
Lehigh Val	82⅛	83	82	82¼
Loose Wiles	147⅜	147⅜	147⅜	147⅜
Louis & N	134	134	134	134
Manhattan	130	130⅜	130	130⅛
Max Motor	95	95⅜	93	93
Maxwell 1 pf	88	88	87	87
Maxwell 2 pf	57½	58⅝	56½	56⅝
Mex Petrol	112⅝	113⅝	111¾	112¼
Miami	40⅞	40¼	39¾	39¾
MSP & SSM	124	125	124	125
MSP & SSM pf	129	129	120	129
Mo K & T pf	13	13⅜	13	13⅜
Mo Pacific	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4¾
Mo Pac Ct	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Mo Pac wi	24	24¼	24	24¼
Mon Pow pf	116½	117	116½	117
N Y & St L	135¼	135¼	135¼	135¼
Nat C & S	83	83¼	83	83¼
Nat Enamel	29½	29½	29½	29½
Nat Enamel pf	96	96	96	96
Nat Lead	70½	70½	69⅜	69⅜
Nat Lead pf	116	116	116	116
*Nat Biscuit	122	122	122	122
Nevada Con	22⅞	23	22¾	22¾
NY Air Brake	147¾	147¾	146	146
N Y Central	109⅞	110⅝	109½	109¾
NYNH&H	61¼	61½	61	61
N & W	136¾	137¼	135	135⅝
N & W pf	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
Northern Pac	113½	113¾	113¾	113½
Ohio Cities Gas	77½	80	77½	78
Ont Silver	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
O & W	27⅛	27⅛	27	27
Pacific Mail	27¾	28⅛	27	27
Pacific T & T	36	36½	36	36½
Pennsylvania	58¾	58¾	58	58
Peoria & East	14	14⅝	13⅞	14
Pressed Steel	60⅝	60⅞	60½	60¾
Press Steel pf	104	104	104	104
Phila Co	40½	41½	40½	40½
Pitts Coal ctf	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
Pitts Steel pf	103½	104⅛	103½	104
Public Service	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾
Pullman	169½	171½	169½	170⅜
Ray Con	26¼	26½	26	26⅛
Reading	114¼	114¼	113⅞	113¼
Rdg 2d pf	45½	46½	45½	46½
Republic I&S	76	82½	74¾	82
Repub I&S pf	112	112	112	112
Ry Steel Sp	51¾	52	51¾	52
Saxon Motor	82	82	81⅞	82
Seaboard A L	15	15	14⅞	14⅞
Seabd A L pf	38	38¼	38	38¼
Sears-Roebuck	216	216	215	215
Shattuck Ari	32⅝	32⅝	31⅞	32⅜
Sloss Sheffield	60½	61½	60½	61¼
Sloss-Shef pf	97½	97½	97½	97½
So Pacific	103⅛	103⅛	102⅛	102¼
So P R S	190	195	190	195
So Ry	26	26⅛	25⅜	25⅜
So Ry pf	69¼	69¼	68¾	68¾
StL&SF wi	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
St L S W pf	42½	42½	42½	42½
Studebaker	132⅜	134	132⅜	132¾
Stutz Motor	73	73½	71	71¼
Tenn Copper	25⅞	25⅞	25¼	25½
Texas Co	216	224¼	216	222
Third Ave	61	61½	61	61½
Twin City RT	97½	97½	97½	97½
Underwood	109¼	109¼	109⅛	109¼
Union Pacific	151¾	152¼	150½	150⅞
United Fruit	164¾	165¾	163¼	163½
Un Rys SF	8	8	8	8
Un Rys SF pf	18	18	17½	17½
U S R & R	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
U S R & R pf	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
U S Rubber	60¼	61½	60¼	61¼
U S Rubber pf	113½	113½	113	113
USS&R	76½	76½	76¼	76½
U S Steel	116	118⅜	115¼	118¼
U S Steel pf	121	121¼	121	121¼
Utah Copper	97	97⅛	96	96⅛
Utah Sec	19	19	18⅝	18⅝
Va-Car Chem	44⅜	44⅜	42½	43½
Va-C Chem pf	112½	112½	112½	112½
Va I C & C	51	52½	51	52½
Wabash	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14⅜
Wabash pf A	51½	51⅝	51⅜	51⅜
Wabash pf B	28	28	27⅞	28
W Maryland	29½	29¾	29¼	29¼
West Union	100¾	100¾	100	100¼
Westinghouse	64½	65	64⅛	64⅜
W & L E	4½	4½	3⅞	4
W & L E 1st pf	9¼	9¼	7	7
W & L E 2d pf	5	5	4	4
Willys-Overlnd	46¼	48½	45½	47
W-O pf	104	104⅛	103¾	103¾
Wis Cent	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
Wor Pump pf B	63¼	63¼	63	63

*Ex-dividend.

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
American Oil	23c	23c	23c
Bay State Gas	16c	16c	16c
Begole	95c	95c	95c
Bingham Mines	11¾	11¾	11¾
Bohemia	1¾	1¾	1¾
Boston Arizona	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
Boston Montana	1⅛	94c	1
Boston Ely	1	95c	95c
Butte London	57c	57c	57c
Calaveras	6	5¾	5¾
Calumet-Corbin	3c	3c	3c
Calumet Jerome	1½	1⅜	1⅜
Champion	18c	13c	15c
Chief	2	2	2
Columbus	60c	52c	60c
Con. Arizona	1½	1⅛	1½
Cons. Copper Mines	2¾	2⅜	2¾
Crystal Copper	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Davis Daly	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
Eagle Bluebell	2	1¾	1¾
Erie Eagle	31c	30c	31c
First National Copper	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
Fortuna	19c	16c	18c
Gila	8¼	8⅛	8¼
Gilpin	20c	20c	20c
Golden Star	58c	49c	58c
Gold Lake	19c	17c	18c
Homa Oil	80c	80c	80c
Inspiration Needles	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Jerome Verde	2fll	2⅛	2⅛
Majestic	68c	65c	65c
Mexican Metals	35c	35c	35c
Midas	3c	31c	33c
Mojave Tungsten	4¾	4¼	4¾
Nixon	40c	36c	36c
Nevada Douglas	1¾	1¾	1¾
New Cornelia	17⅜	16½	16½
Ohio Copper	15c	15c	15c
Onondaga	1½	1⅛	1⅛
Old Dom Rcts	50c	50c	50c
Oneco	98c	80c	90c
Pacific	1	1	1
Palisade	28c	28c	28c
Porcupine Premier	21c	20c	20c
Portland Cement	23	22½	23
do pfd	36½	36¼	36½
Rex Consolidated	31c	31c	31c
Rilla Mining Co	21c	16c	18c
Southwestern Miami	4½	3½	3½
Truro Steel	2¾	2½	2⅝
United Verde Ex	43	42	42
Venture	75c	65c	65c
Zinc	1⅛	87c	93c

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Exchange and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in previous year as follows:

Thursday.	1916	1915
Exchanges	$29,937,456	$23,895,759
Balances	3,955,544	1,261,*06

United States subtreasury shows a credit balance of $25,274.

The New Haven inaugurated today special Adams express car trains from South station to Brockton at 11 a. m. and 3:10 p. m. on account of heavy business.

BRITISH FUNDS WEAK IN LONDON

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England — British funds weak on forthcoming 6 per cent exchequer bond issue.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

		Decline
Consols money	59⅝	..
British 4½s	94⅞	..
Atchison	106½	..
Baltimore & Ohio	88⅞	⅝
Canadian Pacific	178⅝	⅞
Chicago Great Western	11⅞	1⅛
St. Paul	97	⅛
Denver & Rio Grande	14⅜	..
Erie	41	•⅛
do 1s tpf	55	¼
Illinois Central	103½	⅜
Louisville & Nashville	134	½
Kansas & Texas	5⅝	..
New York Central	109½	¼
Kansas & Texas	5⅝	..
Norfolk & Western	136⅛	⅞
Ontario & Western	26⅝	..
Pennsylvania	58⅝	..
Reading	112⅞	..
Southern Railway	26¼	•⅜
Southern Pacific	103	•¼
Union Pacific	151½	¼
United States Steel	114¾	½

*Advance.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC

Year ended June 30—

	1916	1915
Total oper revenue	$3,506,792	$2,938,597
Net	831,292	380,100
Def after charges	140,320	557,083

CANADIAN NORTHERN

August—		
Gross earnings	$3,684,900	$1,983,600
Net earnings	1,072,000	457,700
July 1 to Aug. 31—		
Gross earnings	7,519,100	3,945,300
Net earnings	2,269,400	944,100

THIRD AVENUE

Oper revenue	$720,092	$932,422
Gross income	126,927	307,995
Net income	†95,038	95,397

MAINE CENTRAL

	1916	Increase
August—		
Gross earnings	$1,185,225	$134,708
Ry oper income	365,665	29,286
July 1 to Aug. 31—		
Gross earnings	2,269,762	222,282
Rp oper income	669,975	87,790

WABASH RAILROAD

August—		
Oper revenue	$3,249,927	$436,671
Net earnings	1,123,362	213,800
From July—		
Oper revenue	6,274,846	1,039,107
Net earnings	2,139,704	726,482

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH

August—		
Oper revenue	$1,217,819	$217,276
Net income	238,277	127,623
From July 1—		
Oper revenue	2,323,345	415,405
Net income	457,584	219,022

BALTIMORE & OHIO

		Increase
August—		
Oper revenue	$10,550,229	$1,201,372
Net oper revenue	3,268,154	•126,353
July 1 to Aug. 31—		
Oper revenue	20,704,142	2,684,532
Net oper revenue	6,355,204	•116,216

ILLINOIS CENTRAL

August—		
Total revenue	$6,494,108	$964,264
Net revenue	1,470,614	347,052
From July 1—		
Total revenue	12,336,600	1,927,931
Net revenue	2,493,274	838,417

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

August—		
Total revenue	$1,243,558	$247,304
Net revenue	386,751	747,162
From July 1—		
Total revenue	2,203,241	405,198
Net revenue	615,352	230,161

†Deficit.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

Wheat—	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept	1.52	1.55	1.52	1.55
Dec	1.52¼	1.55⅛	1.51¾	1.54⅞b
May	1.52¼	1.55	1.52	1.54⅞b
Corn —				
Sept	.88	.90	.88	.89¼
Dec	.73¼	.73¾	.73-	.73⅝
May	.76½	.76⅞-	.76⅜	.76¾-
Oats—				
Sept	.45¾	.46¼	.45¾	.46b
Dec	.48¼	.48½-	.48	.48½b
May	•.51⅛	.51⅝	.51	.51½
Pork—				
Sept	28.25	28.50	28.25	28.50
Oct		26.50	26.35	26.50
Dec	23.40	23.55	23.40	23.45
Jan		23.22	23.10	23.22
Lard—				
Sept	14.40	14.52	14.50	14.50
Oct		14.37	14.32	14.32
Dec	13.70	13.77	13.70	13.75
Jan		13.35	13.27	13.32

GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—Was irregular. Early selling was based on advice that Greece had virtually entered the war. There were authorities in the trade, however, who maintained that this feature had been discounted as far as bearish significance was concerned, and it was also contended that the buying of wheat for Greek interests would assume larger proportions. Liverpool is reported weaker on the political advices. Harvesting conditions in Europe were said to be unfavorable and the drought in Argentina is unbroken.

There were beneficial rains over a large section of the American winter wheat belt, which should pave the way for more general plowing operations. Large commission houses were buyers of wheat at the decline. Part of the demand was credited to export interests. The small receipts are resulting in firm cash markets.

Corn—Was comparatively firm. Buying was credited to large shorts. The foreign market was firm and business for export was expected. Indications favor better weather. Low temperature at this time would not do much damage to the crop, but would help to place the early matured corn in condition for movement.

Oats—Were steady with other grains. Farm movement shows slight falling off. Cash markets are reported relatively steady. There is not much export business reported from day to day, but actual shipments are liberal.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adventure	4¾	5	4	5
Ahmeek	106	106	106	106
Alaska	13	13¼	13	13
Algomah	1½	1½	1½	1½
Allouez	71	71¾	70½	71½
Am Ag Chem	81	81½	81	81½
Am Ag Ch pf	101½	102	100½	102
Amoskeag	72	72	72	72
Am Sugar	113⅛	113¼	112½	112½
Am Sugar pf	119½	119½	119½	119½
Am Tel	133¾	134¼	133¾	134¼
Am Wool pf	97½	97½	97	97¼
Am Zinc	42¼	42½	42¼	42¼
Am Zinc pf	76½	76½	76	76
Anaconda	97⅛	93½	97¼	98¼
Ariz Com	13	13¾	12⅞	13⅝
Atl Gulf & W I	91	92	89¼	89¼
Atl Gulf pf	66⅛	66⅞	65½	65½
B & A	176	177	176	177
Bost Elevated	77½	78	77½	78
Boston & Maine	44	44	43	43
Boston & Me pf	53	53	53	53
Butte & Balak	1⅞	2¾	1⅞	2¼
Butte & Sup	64	64	64	64
Calumet & Ariz	76	76	76	76
Cal & Hecla	587	583	585	585
Centennial	21¾	24	21¾	23
Chino	58	58⅜	58	58⅜
Copper Range	69	72½	69	71⅝
Cuban Cement	22⅝	23	22⅝	23
Daly West	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
East Butte	16¼	16⅜	16	16¼
Edison Elec	239	239	237	237
Fitchburg pf	71	71	71	71
Franklin	9	9½	9	9
General Elec	184½	185⅛	184½	185⅛
Granby	94¼	95	94¼	94½
Greene-Can	51¾	51¾	51¼	51¼
Hancock	15¾	15¾	14⅞	15
Inspiration	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
Isle Royale	36	37	35½	37
Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Lake Copper	14½	15⅜	14½	15
La Salle	5	5½	5	5¼
Maine Central	100	100	100	100
Mason Valley	4⅜	4⅞	4⅝	4¾
Mass	16⅝	16⅞	16¼	16⅜
Mass Elec pf	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
Mass Gas	82	82½	82	82½
Mass Gas pf	78	79	78	79
Mayflower	3	3⅛	3	3
Michigan	4⅛	4⅛	4	4
Mohawk	96	96½	95¼	96¼
Nevada Cons	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
New Arcadian	7½	8¼	7½	8¼
New Eng Tel	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾
New Idria	14½	14½	14	14
Nipissing	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8¾
North Butte	23	23	22	22½
North Lake	2⅜	2⅜	2	2⅜
N Y N H & H	61¼	61¾	60½	60½
Ojibway	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Old Colony	138	138	138	138
Old Colony Min	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2¼
Old Dominion	70½	71¾	70	70½
Osceola	96	98	96	97½
Pond Creek Coal	15½	15½	15½	15½
Pullman	169¼	170½	169¼	16
Quincy	92½	93¼	92½	93⅜
Ray Cons	26	26	26	26
Reece Button	16	16	16	16
Reece Fold Mac	4	4	4	4
Santa Fe	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
Shannon	9¾	10	9¾	9⅞
South Lake	6⅞	7	6¾	6¾
Sou Utah M & S	35c	35c	35c	35c
*St Mary's	90	90	89	89
Superior	18¼	18¼	18	18
Sup & Boston	5	5	4⅞	5
Swift & Co	151	152	150½	151¾
Tamarack	45	45	43	43½
Torrington	60½	60¾	60½	60¾
Trinity	7½	7¾	7½	7¾
Tuolumne	58c	58c	56c	56c
Un Cop Land	1½	1½	1½	1½
United Fruit	164½	165¼	163¼	163¼
Uni Shoe Mac	56	57	55¼	56½
Uni Shoe M pf	30½	30½	30	30
U S Smelting	75½	76¾	75½	76½
U S Smelting pf	52	52½	52	52½
U S Steel	115⅞	118¾	115¼	117¾
Utah-Apex	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4¼
Utah Cons	14¾	15¾	14½	15
Utah Copper	96¼	96¼

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

ATCHISON'S PROSPERITY DUE TO WAR

Report for Year Ended June 30 Shows Increase of $16,096,805 Over Previous Period and $8,457,398 Gain in Net

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe reports for the fiscal year ended June 30 gross earnings of $133,762,392, an increase of $16,096,805 over the preceding year, and net earnings of $50,031,432, an increase of $8,457,398. Expenses increased $7,639,406, but the ratio of operating expenses to gross was lower, 62.60 per cent, as compared with 64.67 per cent in the previous year.

After the payment of taxes the company had $45,109,468 available for payment of interest and dividends. After payment of interest and dividends on the preferred stock at 5 per cent and on the common at 6 per cent there was left $13,819,091, of which $7,000,000 was appropriated for additions and betterments. A loss of $2,500,000 incurred in the Galveston flood, the explosion at Ardmore, Okla., and floods in California and Arizona was charged to operating expenses.

While reciting the splendid earnings President E. P. Ripley maintains that the increase in business is due almost entirely to the war and presents a table showing that notwithstanding the big surplus over dividend requirements, the company earned only 6.19 per cent on its property investment. He says:

"Close analysis of operations for the year clearly indicates the enhanced earnings to be almost wholly due to the war in Europe. Even things apparently remote can be traced to this source. On the Pacific coast there is no shipping for Atlantic ports, resulting, of course, in greatly increased tonnage by rail; in Arizona and New Mexico the copper and zinc industries have had abnormal stimulation; the demand for foodstuffs has produced large prices for a heavy grain crop, thus creating large purchasing power; the oil industry (of great and increasing importance) has felt the interruption of supplies from Old World sources and the enormous increase in the use of gasoline—in fact, business of all kinds has been stimulated to such an extent that there have practically been no dull periods during the entire year. So abnormal has the business been that it will doubtless be several years before we again reach the volume of the past year.

"We have also had the largest passenger traffic in our history, having carried during the year approximately 112,000 passengers to the Pacific coast from points east of the Rio Grande and 144,000 returning.

"It is worthy of note also that the Grand canyon was visited by 78,000 transcontinental passengers.

"While the San Francisco and San Diego fairs were the cause of a large part of the passenger travel, the regular patronage of the line is being steadily increased by the growing popularity of southern California as a resort and playground for both summer and winter. The rates fixed for the tourist were such as to afford little or no profit, but served to attract strangers to a territory the attractiveness of which was to many a revelation.

"The development of the company's business and of its efficiency have been due principally to the very large expenditures (over $318,000,000) which have been made in the extension and improvement of the property since Jan. 1, 1896. In order to make such expenditures, your company has raised since 1896 over $232,000,000 of 'new money' by the sale of capital stock and of bonds which are now outstanding or which (in the case of many of the convertible bonds sold) are represented by common stock now outstanding.

"The striking fact is that the earnings on the entire investment during this, the most prosperous year in the history of the company, are but little over 6 per cent, and even in recent years, average but little more than 5 per cent per annum; and it must be remembered that of these earnings it is necessary to appropriate a substantial amount each year for additions and bettermenis to preserve the company's credit.

"The ability of your company, under the conditions which this statement exhibits, to pay 6 per cent on the common stock, is due to the fact that it pays an average of only slightly more than 4 per cent on its bonded debt, much of the bonded debt having been created when money could be obtained at or near 4 per cent."

Mr. Ripley also says that because the federal valuation law calls for a physical valuation in accordance with the moneys actually put into a property there has been added to the property account of the company $19,077,703, which has previously been charged to income or surplus.

WESTINGHOUSE TO PAY BONDS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Directors of the Westinghouse Electric Company has adopted resolution calling for payment on Jan. 1 all outstanding 5 per cent convertible bonds of issue of 1915 at 105 and interest. These bonds are convertible to end of this year par for par into common stock. To date all but approximately $2,500,000 have been exchanged into stock. Balance not converted on or before Dec. 31 will be redeemed

SHAREHOLDERS OF NEW HAVEN RAILROAD CO.

The latest classification of stockholders of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company shows that on June 30, 1916, there was a total number of 25,759. This compares with a total as of Jan. 1, 1916, of 25,106, and a total of 26,517 on June 30, 1915. Of the 25,769 stockholders of record on June 30, 1916, 17,895, or 69.44 per cent, live in the three states of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. There are 1,571,179 shares of the New Haven railroad outstanding, and of these 835,113 are held in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

The foreign stockholders of the New Haven on June 30, 1916, numbered 124, and they held 6505 shares. This compares with a total number of foreign holders a year ago of 138 and a total holding by foreign stockholders of 9524 shares. Seventy-four stockholders in Europe hold 4899 shares, as compared with 90 stockholders on June 30, 1915, with 7994 shares. The number of European stockholders has decreased, therefore, by 16, and their holdings by 3095.

There are nearly as many female stockholders of the New Haven as male. On June 30, 1916, the records showed a total of 11,142 male stockholders and 10,358 female. Trustees and guardianships numbered 3331 and insurance companies and other corporations numbered 938.

PARIS MAKES A $50,000,000 LOAN IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Paris is borrowing money for the first time outside of France. A $50,000,000 loan has been arranged for the city here through Kuhn, Loeb & Company, it is announced. The loan will take the form of five-year 6 per cent bonds, which will be offered the public by the banking firm next week.

The city of Paris will use the funds provided by the bond issue to meet conditions resulting from the war.

MAXWELL'S BIG SHARE PROFITS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Based on shipments of cars, orders, etc., since beginning of current fiscal year, it is estimated that net earnings of Maxwell Motor Company for 12 months to end July 31, 1917, after all charges, will exceed $50 a share on the common. Some estimates run higher. Recently Maxwell Motor made a new high record by shipping more than 550 cars in a single day.

At close of last fiscal year Maxwell company reported net working assets of $11,176,783, equal to about $90 a share on outstanding common stock. If earnings in the current fiscal year are as large as estimated, working capital by July 31, 1917, will have reached a figure between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT EARNINGS

Earnings of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company from Sept. 1 through the week ending Sept. 23 were $1,850,057, an increase of $84,713, or 4.7 per cent, over the corresponding period last year. This is considerably smaller than the rate of gain in August, which aomunted to $166,000, or better than 7 per cent for the full month. The average daily gain in September has been $3683. The August increase was $5300 a day, the July gain $3500 per day.

From July 1 to Saturday last gross earnings of Brooklyn Rapid Transit were $7,005,562, an increase of $356,774, or 5.3 per cent. It is rather interesting to note that 73 per cent of this increase is coming from the elevated lines of the system.

TRUMBULL STEEL TO ADD TO PLANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—The Trumbull Steel Company, one of the largest independent sheet and tin plate concerns in this country, operating a plant at Warren in this district, announces that it will build an open hearth steel plant to produce special analysis steel. Although only of four years standing, the corporation will have an annual finished steel output of 300,000 tons with completion of extensions now under way. It reeently built a spelter plant at Ft. Smith, Ark.

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON, England—Changes in the weekly statement of the Bank of England are: Total reserve £35,466,000, decreased £1,590,000; circulation £36,535,000, increased £663,000; bullion £53,552,000, decreased £1,027,000; other deposits £101,483,000, decreased £2,702,000; other securities £95,386,000, decreased £716,000; public deposits £53,371,000, increased £379,000; government securities £42,180,000, unchanged. The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 22.90 per cent, compared with 23.57 per cent last week, and compares with a decline from 25 to 24¾ per cent in the corresponding week last year. The clearings for the week were £279,350,000, compared with £285,300,000 last week and £250,838,000 in this week last year.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER EARNINGS

The Lake Superior copper mines are having a run of prosperity far greater than ever before enjoyed. The properties are being forced to the limit. In most instances the highest grade stopes are being attacked in order to get out a maximu moutput.

Below is a list of Lake Superior companies showing present annual production, current dividend rate per annum, earnings per share on 25-cent copper and percentage of earnings to market price of the shares:

	Production pounds	Dividend rate per annum	Earnings Per share	Earnings On mkt price
Ahmeek ..	24,000,000	$16.00	$22.00	20%
Allouez ...	12,000,000	10.00	17.00	24
Cal & Hec	79,000,000	80.00	122.00	20
Centennial.	2,400,000	*1.00	3.25	15
Cop Range	40,000,000	10.00	18.00	26
Isle Royale	12,000,000	8.00	10.00	27
Mass Cons	4,800,000	4.00	7.00	43
Mohawk ..	12,000,000	20.00	25.00	26
Osceola ...	19,000,000	20.00	25.00	25
Quincy ...	22,000,000	16.00	23.00	24
Superior ..	2,400,000	*1.00	4.00	22
Tamarack.	6,000,000	..	12.00	27
Wolverine..	6,000,000	12.00	17.00	34

*No regular rate.

DIVIDENDS

The National Gas Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable Oct. 15.

United States Steamship Company declared regular bi-monthly dividend of 1 per cent, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 16.

Detroit United Railway Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 15.

The Eureka Pipe Line Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $6 a share, payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 16.

The International Belt Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company declared quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

The Western Power Corporation declared usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on preferred stock, payable Oct. 16 to holders of record Sept. 30.

Pittsburgh Coal Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 25 to holders of record Oct. 14.

The Holly Sugar Corporation declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 15.

Delaware, Lackawana & Western Railroad Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent payable Oct. 30 to stock of record Oct. 6.

The Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company has declared the usual dividend for three months of $2 a share, payable Oct. 30 to stock of record Oct. 13.

The Renfrew Manufacturing Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on preferred stock, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 20.

The Locomobile Company of America has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 2 to holders of record Sept. 30.

Michigan Limestone Chemical Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 15 to holders of record Sept. 30.

General Fireproofing Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent on the preferred and common stocks, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 20.

The General Gas & Electric Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 27.

The Norfolk & Western Railway Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 18 to holders of record Oct. 31.

The Union Twist Drill Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock and a dividend of 3 per cent on the common, both payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 20.

New Jersey Zinc Company has declared an extra dividend of 10 per cent, payable Oct. 10 to stock of record at noon Sept. 30 This makes a total of 62 per cent dividends paid by the company so far this year, amounting to $21,700,000.

The Miami Copper Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share, payable Nov. 15 to holders of record Nov. 1. This makes a total of $5.75 to be paid by the Miami in 1916, the February dividend having been $1.25 a share and the other three quarterly payments $1.50 each. The Miami paid $2.25 in 1915, $1.50 in 1915, $2 in 1913 and $1.50 in 1912.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	830	850
Buckeye Pipe Line	105	110
Ohio Oil	295	302
*Prairie Oil & Gas	434	440
Standard Oil, California	353	360
Indiana	795	805
New Jersey	362	366
New York	230	232
Union Tank Line	90	93
Illinois Pipe	198	202
*Prairie Pipe	295	300

*Ex-dividend.

LINER TO CARRY COAL

Steamer Winifredian of Leyland line, before the war in Boston-Liverpool service, has been chartered to carry coal from Virginia to Bahia Blanca, Brazil, at $10 a ton. It is the first time a vessel of the Winifredian's type and size has been engaged for such a purpose. She will carry about 9000 tons.

WORLD'S WHEAT PRODUCTION IS BELOW AVERAGE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Figures giving estimates of production of wheat in leading wheat growing countries of the world, by International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, indicate that crop this year will be slightly below average but much less than last year. Production in England and Wales is estimated at 54,656,000 bushels, or 80.5 per cent of last year's crop, and 98 per cent of a five-year average. Production of rice in Japan is estimated at 387,756,000 bushels, or 99.3 per cent of last year's crop, and 83.5 per cent of a five-year average.

The total production of wheat in Spain, England, Wales, Ireland, Italy, Switzerland, Canada, United States, India, Japan and Tunis is given as 1,526,041,000 bushels, or 69.8 per cent of last year's crop, and 92.6 per cent of a five-year average. Total production of rye in Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Canada and United States is 83,202,000 bushels, or 98.7 per cent of last year's crop, and 115.4 per cent of a five-year average. Total production of barley in Spain, England, Wales, Ireland, Italy, Switzerland, Canada, United States, Japan and Tunis is 476,583,000 bushels, or 88.1 per cent of last year's crop and 100.6 per cent of a five-year average.

Total production of oats in Spain, England, Wales, Ireland, Italy, Switzerland, Canada, United States and Tunis is 1,831,288,000 bushels, or 78.2 per cent of last year's crop and 106.8 per cent of a five-year average.

ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM MAKES NEW RECORDS

Rock Island road set up a new record of earnings in August gross and net. Gross was $7,385,000—considerably more than was earlier estimated, and exceeding by just about $1,000,000 the record of a year ago.

As July gross increased nearly $1,000,000 over the corresponding month a year ago, the August performance means that for those two months gross was running $12,000,000 a year ahead of the last fiscal year. A favorable feature of Rock Island's present operations is that the increase in gross is being saved for net. For example, in July the net increased $1,038,384 against a gross increase of $988,000. It is probably too much to hope that such a record can be kept up indefinitely, but at the same time it shows Rock Island's possibilities when it is doing the largest business in its history with the operating ratio down where it compares favorably with other railroads in its territory.

Bearing on this phase of Rock Island's affairs, it is worth noting that in August it was practically the only railroad in the country which did not put an embargo on certain classes of freight. Receiver Dickinson is proud of this record, which he attributes to increased efficiency in all departments.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The steamship Victoria arrived at Seattle, Wash., from Nome, Alaska, Wednesday, with more than $1,000,000 of new gold.

Dividends and interest disbursements in October, according to the Journal of Commerce compilation, will amount to $203,067,264, a new high record for October. This is an crease of $29,638,474 over the corresponding month last year.

By the acquisition of North's Navigation Collieries (1889), Ltd., and D. Davis & Sons, Ltd., Lord Rhondda has increased his control of the Welsh coal output from 4,000,000 tons to about 8,000,000, which is about one seventh the total production of the South Wales coal fields.

The Northwestern Miller says James A. Patten has made more than $1,000,000 on the rise in wheat. The Chicago operator is credited with purchases of 4,000,000 bushels at from $1.18 to $1.23, which he has recently sold at a profit of more than 30 cents a bushel. Arthur Cutten, another operator, is said to have bought a larger line, most of which he is still holding.

Property of Eastern Steamship Corporation will be sold at public auction unless sum due on the bonds is paid within 10 days, according to foreclosure decree. Upset price for the wharf property in Boston is $200,000, and for the rest of the corporation's property covered by the mortgage, $3,316,000. Amount due bondholders with interest to June 1, 1916, is $6,534,597.

H. G. Gwalter & Co., New York say: The local raw silk market continues with a steady demand for ready silk from stock or for nearby delivery to satisfy the current needs of the mills, which aggregate in a sufficiently large volume of business to maintain prices on a firm basis. Stocks in importers' hands are still small and buyers in many instances find it none too easy to supply their requirements, particularly in China silks of medium quality, which are very scarce.

BANK OF GERMANY REPORT

BERLIN, Germany—A statement of the condition of the Imperial Bank of Germany as of Sept. 23 shows these changes (figures in marks): Total coin and bullion, increased 185,000; gold, increased 1,424,000; treasury notes, decreased 75,405,000; notes of other banks, increased 4,013,000; bills discounted, increased 23,863,000; advances, decreased 2,431,000; investments, increased 1,835,000; other securities, increased 207,682,000; notes in circulation, decreased 18,439,000; deposits, increased 212,933,000; and other liabilities, decreased 34,752,000. Total gold holdings 2,471,625,000 marks.

STOCK MARKET ACTIVITY AND BOND PRICES

Direct Correspondence Between Bonds and Stocks Shown by Volume of Business and Quotations for Securities

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In the past there has been direct correspondence between bond prices and activity in the stock market. In 1915 this relation was upset by heavy foreign liquidation of American bonds, but it is apparent again this year, and there is reason to expect that from now on it will be more direct.

In 1906 bond prices were higher than at any time since; and in that year trading in stocks was nearly twice the average of the following 10 years, totaling more than 284,000,000 shares, a daily average of 934,240. Again in 1909, when bonds were at a high point following the 1907 depression, trading in stocks passed the 214,000,000 share mark, or a daily average of 725,583 shares.

Since then bonds declined almost steadily until this year, with severe breaks in yearly average in 1909, 1913, 1914 and 1915. Comparison with trading in stocks shows variations corresponding closely to fluctuations in bonds up to last year. There was a sharp decline in activity following 1909; in 1913 stock transactions dropped nearly 50,000,000 shares to 83,000,000 and in 1914 they were at a still lower rate of only about one third of what they were in 1909, and one fourth of the 1906 total.

In 1915 stock trading was more than double the previous year, but here bond prices failed to follow the rule. They had another sharp decline. Foreign liquidation, an abnormal influence, undoubtedly accounted for this, and 1915 was only the exception that proves the rule. Against a further increase in daily average trading so far this year there has been a good gain in bond prices.

Activity in bonds on the stock exchange shows the same relationship to prices but not as clearly as do stocks, as only a small part of total transactions in bonds is recorded on the exchange, most business being done direct by banking houses with investors. But stock exchange figures show that this year to date the average daily bond trading has been greater than in any year since 1909. These indications point to still higher bond prices.

Below is given a table showing the relation between stock exchange activity and average bond prices for the last 11 years:

	Av. daily stock sale	Average bond price	Av. daily b'd sales
1916*	$592,778	82.80	$3,340,392
1915	575,013	79.75	3,163,811
1914	251,475	83.14	2,254,201
1913	280,682	85.80	1,671,110
1912	436,348	89.94	2,143,853
1911	433,339	91.20	2,949,439
1910	459,510	91.40	2,108,983
1909	725,583	93.65	4,390,261
1908	658,436	90.35	3,587,059
1907	657,068	88.92	1,717,079
1906	934,240	95.97	2,204,963

*Year to date.

UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston.

MILL STOCKS	Bid	Asked
New England (Northern)		
Amoskeag com	71¾	..
Amoskeag pref	98½	99
Androscoggin	—	218
Appleton Co.	200	..
Arlington Mills	104	106
*Bates	275	..
Berkshire Cotton Mfg	198	201
Boott Mills	90	..
Boston Duck	1250	..
Cabot Mfg	124	..
Chicopee pref	97	99
*Continental Mills	73	..
Contoocook Mills pref	60	70
Dwight	1115	..
Esmond Mills pref	98	100
Everett Mills	133	..
Farr Alpaca	—	149
*Great Falls Mfg	198	..
Hamilton Mfg Co.	82	84
Harmony Mills pref	97	100
*Hill	80	..
Lancaster Mills	85	90
Lawrence Mfg Co.	105	110
*Lockwood	104	..
Lowell Bleachery	132	135
Lyman Mills	125	127
Mass. Cotton Mills	125	127½
Merrimack Mfg. Co. com	50	52
Merrimack Mfg. Co. pref	85	..
*Nashua Mfg. Co.	790	..
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.	190	192
Otis	2750	..
Pacific Mills	158	162
Pepperell Mfg. Co.	180	..
Salmon Falls com	60	62
Salmon Falls pref	102	104
Thorndike	1350	..
Tremont & Suffolk	127½	130
Waltham Bleachery	..	118
*York Mfg. Co.	..	110
Southern Mills		
*Brookside Mills	145	150
*Lanett Cotton Mills	145	..
Mass Mills in Georgia	98½	99½
*Pacolet Mfg. pref	97	100
*West Point Mfg.	165	170
Miscellaneous		
American Mfg. Co. com	153	..
American Mfg. Co. pref	99	100½
Bigelow-Hartford com	85	87
Bigelow-Hartford pref	108	110
Boston Belting	114	116
Chapman Valve pref	100	105
*Draper Co. com	141	143
Hamilton Woolen	85	90
*Heywood Br & Wakefield com	125	..
*Heywood Br & Wakefield prf.	100	..
Saco-Lowell Shops pref	103	105

*Taxable in Massachusetts.

GLASS STOCKS STRONG

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—President McMullin of the American Window Glass Machine Company says no plans are ready as to declaring another large dividend on the 52 per cent accrued dividends on American Window Glass Machine preferred. All glass stocks are strong because of large earnings.

STILL GREATER YEAR IS GENERAL MOTORS OUTLOOK

Directors' Plan to Capitalize Concern for 1,000,000 Shares Not Surprising in Face of Stupendous Prosperity — $200,000,000 Gross Business in Sight

In view of the remarkable prosperity disclosed by the General Motors annual report the decision of directors to recapitalize the company for 1,000,000 shares, 200,000 6 per cent preferred and 800,000 shares common, is not surprising. Gross sales of $156,000,000 were five times present capital and net profits of $29,100,000 were alone equivalent to within 5 per cent of all the profits rolled up in the previous five years and 10 months.

This coming year General Motors should do more than $200,000,000 gross business, or a ratio of $2 sales to $1 capital, and should earn $35,000,000, or 35 cents profit for every $1 capital, so that the increase in capitalization of more than threefold is no more than in keeping with the steady annual expansion in turnover.

The story of General Motors has not yet passed from the realm of romance. The gross sales of $156,900,000 last year were two thirds greater than in 1915. At the same time the margin of profit was pushed up from 15.8 per cent to 18.5 per cent, or practically double that of two years ago. This accomplishment is reflected in the jump in net profits of more than 95 per cent from $14,926,000 to $29,156,000. It is also reflected in a share balance for the common stock of $168.02, compared with $81.25 the year before and $37.57 in 1914.

Sales of individual cars by General Motors increased by more than 86 per cent, or at a considerably faster rate than the aggregate gross. This is largely explained by the big jump in the output of Buicks, the preponderance of which in the total served to draw down still further the average selling price. Average price per car received by General Motors last year was $1187, compared with $1241 a year ago and $1447 two years ago. With Buick producing 40,000 of the new "light fours" selling for $665, it is more than likely that the average selling price this year will be nearer $1000.

The striking feature, however, disclosed by an analysis of the General Motors report is the profit per car of $220. This is a gain of $24 per unit over a year ago, notwithstanding the reduction in the average selling price per car of $54. The ability of General Motors to increase both sales and per unit profits has now been shown for two successive years, the tendency since 1914, when the company hit its remarkable stride, being illustrated in the following tabulation:

	1916	1915
Gross sales	$156,900,000	$94,426,000
Net profits	29,156,000	14,926,000
Margin profit	18.5%	15.8%
Cars sold	132,088	78,068
Av. price car	$1,187	$1,241
Profit per car	220	190

The operating figures cannot eclipse the financial side of General Motors. Working capital has now jumped to more than $43,000,000, as compared with $31,000,000 last year and $23,000,000 only two years ago. The amount of cash in the treasury increased in 12 months by nearly $8,000,000 notwithstanding the retirement of $2,328,000 notes, the distribution of $11,779,123 in preferred and common dividends (the latter amounting to 65 per cent), and the expenditure of $3,726,752 on plant additions, making the huge total of $17,833,875. Expansion of working capital is pictured below:

	1916	1915
Working capital	$43,664,671	$31,141,237
Cash	22,476,574	14,526,124
Inventory	25,100,350	14,049,298

How well General Motors is protected against a rising market for steel and other materials is evidenced by an inventory footing up to $25,000,000, a clean $11,000,000 greater than a year ago. The increase is obviously in accord with the program for a 180,000-car output.

General Motors' plant expansion of $3,700,000 was nearly three times that of a year ago. On top of a $750,000 expenditure on Buick was poured an additional $1,500,000. A new foundry took $750,000 and real estate at Saginaw and Pontiac called for a considerable outlay. The remainder is principally accounted for by the purchase of grounds for a new Cadillac factory in the outskirts of Detroit. It is planned in the next year or two to double the capacity of the Cadillac plant, now crowded in the heart of Detroit, but no change in the quality or price position of the car is contemplated.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 28.

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta—R. W. Johnson of J. K. Orr Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Baltimore—W. J. Carroll of Carroll Adams & Co.; Tour.
Beaumont, Tex.—F. G. Michaelis; U. S.
Bristol, Eng.—W. W. Dickson of Lennard, Ltd.; Essex.
Buffalo—P. G. Fox of G. W. Farnham Co.; Adams.
Chicago—E. F. Carpenter of Guthman, Carpenter & Telling; 166 Essex st.
Chicago—J. Cohen of Chicago Catalogue Co.; Essex.
Cincinnati—H. M. Kendall of Smith Kasson Co.; B. A. A.
Cincinnati—Aug. Levy of Charles Meiss Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
Cleveland—C. E. Petot; U. S.
Havana—J. Veiga of Veiga & Co.; Lenox.
Indianapolis—C. H. Crowder of Crowder Cooper & Co.
Knoxville—Frank Preston of Haynes Henson & Co.; Lenox.
Knoxville—I. E. Dooley of Hennigar Dooley Shoe; Bruns.
Los Angeles—E. Phillips of Stewart, Dauss & Co.; Essex.
Macon—L. I. Waxelbaum of E. A. Waxelbaum & Co.; Lenox.
Montreal—H. Sauve; U. S.
New York—E. A. Head of C. B. Rouss; Essex.
New York—W. E. Jewell of E. J. Bates & Co.; Parker.
Petersburg—Aug. Wright and E. A. Ruffin of Aug. Wright Shoe Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia—E. T. Anthony of Anthony Shoe Co.; U. S.
Phildelphia—G. F. Grieb of J. G. Grieb & Sons; Essex.
Pittsburgh—B. F. Purviance of Purviance & Blackmore; Adams.
Pittsburgh—P. W. Hamilton of Rosenbaum & Co.; U. S.
Pittsburgh—S. Hartenstein of Walker & Co.; Essex.
Pittsburgh—T. G. Saulters of W. H. Chaddock Shoe Co.; U. S.
San Francisco—B. Katchinski of Philadelphia Store; Avery.
San Francisco—H. Cullinane of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S.
San Francisco—H. L. Marvin of George & Marvin Shoe Co.; Essex.
San Francisco—M. Nolan of Nolan Earl Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
San Francisco—W. P. O'Connor of Philadelphia Shoe Co.; Essex.
Savannah—Max Deich; U. S.
Savannah—M. Blumenthal; U. S.
Utica—H. D. Hurd of D. C. Hurd & Fitzgerald; Tour.
Youngstown, O.—W. E. Warner of G. M. McKelbey Co.; Adams.

LEATHER BUYERS

Annville Pa.—W. K. Brenner; U. S.
Elizabethtown, Pa.—W. A. Withers and W. H. Engle; U. S.
Lebanon Pa.—A. H. Kreider; U. S.
Leicester, Eng.—W. C. Everett of John Morton & Sons, Ltd.; Essex.
Little Falls, N. Y.—Frank Engle, U. S.
London, Eng.—H. J. J. Jarman of George Morris & Sons Co., Ltd.; Tour.
London, Eng.—Wm. Box of Samuel Barrows & Co., Ltd.; Essex.
Portsmouth, O.—H. T. Fairtrace of Excelsior Shoe Co.; U. S.
Rochester, N. Y.—A. C. Hatch of Rochester Counter Co.; U. S.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

GOLD FROM AUSTRALASIA

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The $2,500,000 gold received at San Francisco last week for British government account is understood to have come from Australasia.

DIVIDEND PHASE OF THE GENERAL ELECTRIC'S STOCK

The rumor has made its appearance that General Electric is on the eve of an important extra distribution to shareholders. It is even asserted that the company will pay as high as $10 extra in cash and a stock dividend at some later date.

General Electric has not been exempt from the prosperity which is rendering so spectacular the American industrial situation. The company is regularly a strong earner and is in the strongest financial position. It is considered safe to say that its share profits for 1916 will reach the highest point in the corporation's history.

At the same time there is reason to doubt that anything immediate will be done in the way of an extra dividend. In time, when the special munitions work the company is doing is finished, it might be proper for stockholders to expect to receive a dividend of perhaps $5 per share on this account. It is difficult to figure the profit from war sources at anything much in excess of $5 per share.

There are strong reasons, therefore, for the belief that it will be 1917 before anything in the way of an "extra" will receive any serious consideration.

CANADIAN LOAN SUCCESS

TORONTO, Ont.—Leading Toronto houses, all of which made a specialty of subscriptions to the second war loan, obtained striking results. Wood, Gundy & Co. headed the list with a total of $22,000,000; Dominion Securities, $12,000,000; Ames & Co., $7,100,000; Osler & Hammond, $7,000,000; Jarvis & Co., $1,250,00; Brent Noxon, $1,25,000.

HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Hudson Navigation Company reports for eight months ended Aug. 31, last, these changes in earnings: Gross $1,024,603, increase $120,951; net $362,057, increase $138,440.

INVESTMENTS FOR Trustees and Individuals
Pingree & Co
19 Congress St., Boston

WILLIAM P. BONBRIGHT & CO., Inc.
New York, September 26, 1916.
Regular quarterly dividend No. 13 of ONE AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) on the First Preferred stock outstanding of William P. Bonbright & Co., Incorporated, will be paid on October 30, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30, 1916. A. P. TALLIAFERRO, Treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY
New York, September 27, 1916.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of one per cent (1%) on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, payable October 16, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business, October 5, 1916.
OWEN SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

USE WARDWOVE AND SAWAGO Writing Papers and Cards for your everyday needs. 87-91 Franklin Street

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SEMI-FINALS IN LONGWOOD C. C. TENNIS PLAYED

Miss Alice Cunningham Defeats Mrs. Barger-Wallach in Singles of Women's Tournament

Miss Evelyn Sears of Boston and Miss Alice Cunningham, also of Boston, were the winners of the semi-final round of singles in the annual women's fall open lawn tennis tournament of the Longwood Cricket Club this morning, and they will meet tomorrow in the final round for the right to challenge Miss Molla Bjurstedt Saturday.

The feature match this morning was the one between Miss Cunningham and Mrs. Barger-Wallach. Both of these players had been playing brilliant tennis from the start of the tournament, with Mrs. Barger-Wallach regarded as the favorite in this section of the draw. This morning found Miss Cunningham playing at her very best. She drove the ball hard and true and showed marked ability in covering the court, making several returns on balls which looked like sure points for Mrs. Barger-Wallach. On the other hand, Mrs. Barger-Wallach did not appear to be at her best. There was a large gallery watched this match, the points of which were as follows:

FIRST SET

Miss Cunningham.....2 4 4 7 8 4 5—34—6
Mrs. Barger-Wallach...4 1 0 5 6 0 3—19—1

SECOND SET

Miss Cunningham..4 4 4 2 4 5 4 2 4—33—6
Mrs. Barger-Wallach—
2 1 0 4 0 3 6 4 1—21—3

Miss Sears won her way to the final round by defeating Miss Gwendoline Brandon of Boston in two close sets, 6—4; 6—3. Miss Sears took things rather easy and did not have any difficulty in winning the match. Miss Brandon showed a lack of tournament experience by trying to cover too much court and putting too much power into her strokes during the early part of the match. There was only one deuce game in the match and that was the first one which was won by Miss Brandon. The match by points follows:

FIRST SET

Miss Sears.....3 4 4 2 1 4 4 4 1 4—31—6
Miss Brandon....5 1 0 4 4 1 1 2 4 0—22—4

SECOND SET

Miss Sears.....0 4 0 4 0 4 4 4 4—24—6
Miss Brandon.....4 1 4 0 4 1 0 2 1—17—3

SINGLES

Semifinal Round

Miss Alice Cunningham, Boston, defeated Mrs. Barger-Wallach, Newport, 6—1, 6—8.

Miss Evelyn Sears, Boston, defeated Miss Gwendoline Brandon, Boston, 6—4, 6—3.

One third round match and one of the semifinal round matches of the doubles were played this morning and the other semifinal round match went by default. In the third round, Miss Marion Fenno and Miss Ina Kissel defeated Mrs. S. M. Felton and Miss Alice Cunningham very easily at 6—2, 6—2. The winning pair played splendid tennis throughout. The match by points follows:

FIRST SET

Misses Fenno and Kissel—
6 4 4 8 7 1 4 4—38—6
Mrs. Felton and Miss Cunningham—
4 2 2 6 5 4 6 2—31—2

SECOND SET

Misses Fenno and Kissel—
4 4 1 4 4 4 2 4—27—6
Mrs. Felton and Miss Cunningham—
2 1 4 1 1 1 4 1—15—2

Miss Fenno and Miss Kissel then won their semi-final round match through te default of Miss Margaret Curtis and Miss Evelyn Sears. Miss Curtis had to default on account of an urgent call to France, where she is interested in some war work.

The semi-final round match was played and won by Mrs. Barger-Wallack and Miss Edith Rotch from Mrs. H. H. Smith and Mrs. A. A. Shurtleff, 6—3, 6—1. The winners showed the advanage of having had more tournament experience than their opponents. The match by points:

FIRST SET

Miss Rotch and Mrs. Barger-Wallach—
5 4 3 4 3 4 2 4 4—33—6
Mrs. H. H. Smith and Mrs. Shurtleff—
3 2 5 2 5 2 4 2 1—26—3

SECOND SET

Miss Rotch and Mrs. Barger-Wallach—
4 4 4 4 4 5 4—29—6
Mrs. H. H. Smith and Mrs. Shurtleff—
6 2 2 1 0 3 2—16—1

DOUBLES—Third Round.

Miss Marion Fenno and Miss Ina Kissel defeated Mrs. S. M. Felton and Miss Alice Cunningham, 6—2, 6—2.

Semifinal Round.

Miss Marion Fenno and Miss Ina Kissel defeated Miss Margaret Curtis and Miss Evelyn Sears by default.

Mrs. Barger-Wallach and Miss Rotch defeated Mrs. H. H. Smith and Mrs. A. A. Shurtleff, 6—3, 6—1.

In the mixed doubles Wednesday afternoon Miss Molla Bjurstedt, national champion, and H. C. Johnson defeated Miss Ina Kissel of New York and N. W. Niles at 3—6, 6—0, 6—3. The match was one of the finest seen so far in the tournament, all four players contesting keenly every point. The summary follows:

MIXED DOUBLES

Second Round

Miss Marion Fenno and I. C. Wright, Boston, defeated Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Butler, Boston, 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Alice Cunningham and J. G. Browne, Boston, defeated Miss Alice Thorndike and A. N. Reggio, Boston, 6—3, 3—[illegible]—3.

Third Round

Miss E. R. Sears and R. N. Williams, 2d, Boston, defeated Mrs. Barger-Wallach, New York, and Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, 7—5, 6—3; Miss Molla Bjurstedt, Norway, and H. C. Johnson, Boston, defeated Miss Ina Kissel, New York, and N. W. Niles, Boston, 3—6, 6—0, 6—3.

HENRY PRICE LODGE

District Deputy William G. Bowler paid an official visit to Henry Price Masonic lodge in Charlestown last night. The Grand lodge representative was introduced by Past Grand Warden Charles S. Robertson and welcomed by Worshipful Master Walter H. Cox who received a past master's diploma.

YALE FOOTBALL MEN PUT THROUGH HARD SCRIMMAGE

Harry Le Gore Back in the Game and Scores — Shifts Made in the Varsity Lineup

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The report that Harry Le Gore would not get into the opening Yale football game of the season was dispelled Wednesday afternoon when he appeared in the varsity lineup and scored two touchdowns and threw a forward pass to Church for the third score by the varsity. Le Gore made his gains on end runs which worked well against the scrubs.

Le Gore was shifted to right halfback and Bingham went to left halfback. Callahan and Zenner, two of the heavyweight linemen, who have been out of the game, were back in the varsity line, but played only a short time.

Rosener, one of the most promising ends, is still out of the game and may not play for some time. In the second half this afternoon Hutchinson was tried at quarter on the varsity and Waite and Neville as halfbacks. Neville showed some of the speed that characterized his work last fall. Vorys went in at center and later Durfee went in for Zenner.

The scrubs made some good gains through the ragged rush line of the varsity. La Roche, a new scrub quarter, made a 30-yard run, and Cary, the scrub halfback, kicked a clever field goal from the 30-yard line.

Walter Camp was on the field giving advice in the coaching. Among the other coaches were Professor Corwin, the '86 captain; Dr. James Greenway, the former end, who will take charge of the new department at Yale; Guy Hutchinson and John Field.

The varsity lineup follows: Gates l.e., Sheldon l.t., Black l.g., Callahan and Vorys c, Zenner and Durfee r.g., Baldrige r.t., Church and Comerford r.e., Smith q.b., Bingham l.h.b., Le Gore r.h.b., Jacques f.b.

BOWDOIN HAS FEW TRYING FOR CROSS - COUNTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Bowdoin's cross-country squad is small this year and two of the mainstays of last year's squad have not appeared in uniform yet. There are two very promising freshmen, however, and a good team should be developed by Coach J. J. Magee during the coming month. The fastest man on the squad at present, is R. E. Brown '20, a freshman from Sharon, Mass., who is leading the field easily. Brown has been running during the summer on the Dorchester A. A. team and is in excellent condition. R. E. Cleaves '20 of Portland made a splendid track record at Hebron academy and will be a valuable acquisition to Bowdoin track athletics. From Boston comes G. H. B. Cutler '20 who has run for Noble and Greenough and the B. A. A. R. N. Fillmore '17 has been appointed captain of the team.

P. S. Turner '19 and C. H. Crosby '17, the best men on last year's team have not come out this fall. Crosby has given up track work for good, and Turner is out for halfback on the eleven. Last year he ran the entire year, with cross-country, relay, and the distances in the spring, and he thought it best to make a change. P. F. Crane '17, E. E. Hildreth '18, L. C. Wyman '18, and H. B. Mosher '19 are the veteran candidates for the squad.

As yet there have been no time trials. Bowdoin will probably have a race with Wesleyan as usual, and will compete with the three other Maine colleges.

PRINCETON MEN OFF TO WORCESTER

LAKE MINNEWASKA, N. Y.—The Princeton varsity football squad will start for Worcester, Mass., today for the game with Holy Cross Saturday. The Orange and Black players will stop off at Albany for a couple of hours' practice before going on. Freck, a freshman quarterback last year, was the star man in the final practice of the team here Wednesday. He kicked a dozen field goals without a miss in the forenoon and two field goals for the scrubs in the scrimmage with the varsity in the afternoon.

Freck will be taken along with the squad, which leaves for Worcester as a substitute quarterback. Coach J. H. Rush has gone light on scrimmages this week, but will make up for it on reaching a regulation field at Albany.

NO PASSPORT FOR CHICAGO RUNNER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A. E. Ward, the Chicago A. A. sprinter who won the 100 and 220-yard United States sprint titles at Newark, may not accompany the American team which sails this afternoon on the Oscar II. for Norway and Sweden. The Chicago A. A. prepared everything for Ward to accompany J. G. Loomis, J. E. Meredith, F. S. Murray and Robert Simpson, the nominees of the Amateur Athletic Union, but they forgot to arrange for his passport. Ward came to New York late Wednesday night without his passport, nor did he have the birth certificate which the government demands when issuing passports.

F. W. Rubien is making every effort possible to get Ward off with the others, but late Wednesday night had found no way by which he could secure a passport for the Chicagoan.

OUIMET SETS NEW BRETTON WOODS COURSE RECORD

BRETTON WOODS, N. H.—A 66 Wednesday morning by Francis Ouimet set a new record over the Bretton Woods golf course. R. N. Mundy of Ardsley and James Mackrell, Bretton Woods Club professional, were the former amateur and professional holders with 68. The Woodland champion led T. N. Lodge of Lynn and C. J. Dunphy and Ernest Harrison of Boston. Running down 20-foot putts on the first, eighth and fourteenth won him these holes in 2 each.

In the afternoon a five-ball match was played. Ouimet, pairing with Lodge, opposed L. A. Hamilton of Garden City, Howard Parr of Chevy Chase and Dunphy of Oakley. Honors lay evenly until Dunphy drove a beautiful ball on to the fourteenth green and holed a 2. Ouimet exceeded bogey only once during his day's play. This was on the sixteenth, when a drive in the rough and a too fast approach gave him a five, one over. Ouimet's morning record follows:

Out..... 2 4 3 5 3 5 3 2 4—31
In..... 4 3 5 5 2 4 4 5 3—35—66

AMHERST SQUAD GIVEN PRACTICE

AMHERST, Mass.—Twenty-two men appeared on the Amherst College field Wednesday for the first football practice of the year. Three veterans of last season, Hobart in the line, Washburn at end and Captain Goodrich, were among those on a provisional first eleven which Coach T. J. Riley ran through an elementary signal drill.

Widmayer, last year's center, is expected to return in a day or two. The loss of May, a freshman guard of last season, and of Redmond, substitute center, is felt.

CHAMPIONSHIP RACE IS CLOSE

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Indianapolis failed to gain Wednesday in its efforts to defeat Louisville for the American Association pennant. The teams broke even in a double-header. Indianapolis won the first by 8 to 6, but Louisville evened matters when Northrop held his opponents to one hit and scored a 5 to 0 shutout.

Each team has six more games to play. At present Louisville leads by three full games. It has to win only one more contest to secure the championship.

COMMISSION MAY MEET ON TUESDAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A meeting of the national commission to decide on a schedule for games in the coming world's series probably will be held Tuesday in New York. A. G. Herrmann, president of the commission, will be in the East that day and Gov. J. K. Tener, president of the National league, said today he believes a meeting will be called. B. B. Johnson, president of the American league, is the other member of the commission.

"It may be necessary," Governor Tener said, "to arrange two tentative schedules owing to the closeness of the two races and this may be done. There is no certainty regarding the dates, but if precedent set in recent years is followed the games will start Saturday, Oct. 7, allowing a day between the close of the National league season and the opening of the world's series schedule."

PICKUPS

The Red Sox opened their home series yesterday with a hard-won 10-inning victory.

Chase of Cincinnati should now win the National league batting honors, as his average is .337 against .320 for Daubert and .318 for Wheat.

While the Braves may not be able to win the National league pennant this fall they are finishing the season in style second only to the Giants.

The Washington Americans improved their batting averages yesterday, getting 17 hits for a total of 27 at the expense of Pitcher Myers of the Athletics.

This morning finds Speaker leading Cobb in the American league batting table by just 20 points, Speaker having an average of .386. Jackson is 46 points behind Speaker.

Twenty-three straight for the New York Giants. It took 10 innings to get the victory yesterday. The question now is can the Braves break this winning run this afternoon?

Now for the series between Philadelphia and Brooklyn, which is expected to determine the National league championship of 1916. Brooklyn is leading by one and a half games.

Six straight from Pittsburgh was about all that could have been asked of Manager Stallings' players, and but for those three straight defeats at the hands of Cincinnati the Braves would now be very much in the battle for first place.

REPORT BRIDWELL AS MANAGER

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Alfred Bridwell, formerly of N. Y. Giants and Boston Braves, has been signed to manage the Milwaukee team in 1917, according to reports given out by members of the team Wednesday. President Timme refuses to confirm the report

KANSAS STARTS FOOTBALL WORK WITH BIG SQUAD

Outlook for Championship Eleven Brightest in Recent Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LAWRENCE, Kan.—The Kansas University football team has started practice with the largest squad of varsity material in the college's history and, according to Kansas men, stands the best chance to win the Missouri Valley Conference championship which the eleven has had since 1910. The team will be in charge of Coach Chauncey Olcott, former Yale center. Great things are expected of Olcott in 1916.

The Kansas line, which on paper was the strongest in the valley last season, has been badly torn up by graduation, and the loss of former Capt. Bonnie Reber at end will, of course, be felt. However, the K. U. backfield will return almost intact, and there is a wealth of good material for all positions from the 1915 second team and freshman team. The man who is expected to do most for the line is Burton, a tackle. Burton was an all-Conference choice for tackle in 1913, but has since been out of college until this year. Captain Lindsey, the Kansas kicker who ranked second in the valley in 1915, will probably be the main strength of his team in the backfield. Lindsey was chosen as a halfback on the 1915 all-Missouri Valley eleven and is distinctly a first class man.

Last season the Kansas team played eight games and won six of them. William Jewell College, the Kansas normal and Washburn College were defeated by onesided scores. Drake University of Des Moines was beaten 30 to 7, the Kansas Aggies 19 to 7, and Missouri University 8 to 6. The two games lost were to Oklahoma University and Nebraska University. Oklahoma won by a score of 23 to 13, and Nebraska defeated Olcott's team by a score of 33 to 0.

The conference games for Kansas this year will be against Nebraska University, Missouri University, Drake University, the Kansas Agricultural College, and the Iowa Agricultural College. Oklahoma University and several small colleges will be played outside of the conference.

The Kansas squad has already started scrimmage work and because of a combination of many veterans and several important early season games, is expected to develop faster than most of the other M. V. C. teams.

NOVICE TOURNEY FOR BILLIARD PLAYERS IS PLAN

Over 100 to Take Part in Matches to Start in New York Oct. 16

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In an effort to foster the players who rarely have an opportunity to compete, the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players has organized a novice tournament. The plans of the competition, which will be held simultaneously in nine of the most important billiard rooms of the city, were discussed and perfected at a meeting of the executive committee held recently.

More than 100 players will begin the matches of 100 points duration in the preliminary round of the tournament, which will begin Monday, Oct. 16. Only amateurs who have never made an average of better than 3 at balk line will be eligible to compete. J. F. Poggenburg, chairman of the executive committee, will act as referee of these competitions.

The winner and runner-up of each room tournament will meet in a final round robin for the trophy to be offered by the national association. The final matches will be of 150 points duration and throughout the tournament the official straight rail rules will govern. All competitors must qualify as amateurs and the entries will close with the room keepers Oct. 7, after which they will be reviewed by the executive committee.

The class A, B and C, 18.2 balk line national championship tournaments, pocket billiard national championship and the three-cushion carom championship will be decided during the months of January, February and March, the date set for the Class A championship being Monday, Feb. 26.

MARSTON WINS AT GREENWICH CLUB

GREENWICH, Conn.—M. R. Marston of Baltusrol, won the annual invitation golf tournament of the Greenwich Country Club Wednesday by defeating H. J. Topping of the home club 2 up and 1 to play. The match was close until the seventeenth green, when Marston's fine work enabled him to win the contest.

In the semi-finals Topping caused surprise by defeating S. J. Graham of Greenwich, 4 up and 3 to play. Marston defeated Grant Peacock of Princeton, 2 up and 1 to play.

BASS WINS AT WOLLASTON

MONTCLAIR, Mass.—C. W. Bass of Portsmouth, N. H., won the gross prize in the open amateur golf tournament of the Wollaston Golf Club Wednesday with a card of 78. A. H. Pierce of the home club was second with a gross of 79, and won the net trophy, as he had a handicap of 15.

SHIFTS MADE IN THE DARTMOUTH VARSITY TEAM

HANOVER, N. H.—Followers of the Dartmouth varsity football squad were surprised Wednesday when Coach F. W. Cavanaugh shifted Dussosoit, the first team end; McDonough, the second string end, and Healy, the second team tackle, to the varsity backfield in an effort to build one or two backs besides the regular varsity. These men did creditable work.

Two teams, composed mostly of second string men and men being tried out in new positions, scrimmaged for an hour, neither being able to score. M. F. McDonough at half put up as fine a game as he has been showing at end. The attacks that he made in this new position were full of vigor. Dussosoit and Healy played well. Coach Cavanaugh said after the scrimmage that in regard to these sudden changes the trial was a serious one, as he wants to find some good backs to help out the veteran backfield.

The freshman squad had its practice Wednesday before the game with the sophomores today. Coach Chadbourne put them through a hard two-hour practice. Among those reporting were J. E. Carr, J. Murphy, R. Ross, Gilchrist Gale, Gray, Martin and J. Bradley of last year's freshman team and Leonard, Cavanaugh, Gasheen, P. Bird and Siegbert.

MILLER BACK ON THE COLUMBIA FOOTBALL SQUAD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Columbia's football squad had another practice Wednesday, when 58 candidates reported to Coach Metcalf. Howard Miller, now eligible, was on hand, and when the men took to South field the star field goal kicker had a try at punting in the light scrimmage, the first of the season, that was held.

Coach Metcalf picked two elevens at random, although he made sure that no hopeless candidates were on the teams. He took charge of one combination and Telfer took care of another. No scoring was done, and no remarkable gains were made. Miller performed creditably as a punter for the short time that he was in.

Donaldson and Cleveland, the other veterans who took deficiency examinations, were in the squad yesterday, although the registrar has not yet announced their academic standing. It is expected that they passed. Donaldson, who was tried out in the backfield a few days ago, was sent back to the line yesterday, and he got along better than ever.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C. 1916	P. C. 1915
Brooklyn	90	57	.612	.534
Philadelphia	87	57	.604	.586
Boston	84	58	.592	.542
New York	82	62	.569	.462
Pittsburgh	65	86	.430	.473
Chicago	65	86	.430	.466
St. Louis	60	91	.397	.410
Cincinnati	57	93	.380	.469

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Boston 1, Pittsburgh 0.
Brooklyn 2, Chicago 0.
New York 3, St. Louis 2.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at New York, two games.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN 2, CHICAGO

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Brooklyn played championship ball Wednesday and increased its lead to one and a half games in the pennant race by defeating Chicago, 2 to 0. Smith was in trouble in only two innings, the fourth and fifth. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	x	2	5	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1

Batteries, Smith and Miller; Vaughan and Wilson. Umpires, Rigler and Eason. Time, 1h. 35m.

GIANTS CONTINUE TO WIN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A ninth inning rally, coming after two were out, Wednesday enabled New York to stretch its record into a new figure. After tieing St. Louis in the ninth, the locals won in the tenth by a score of 3 to 2, for their twenty-third consecutive victory. Steele, a left-handed pitcher, came within one putout of stopping the New York team's run. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R.	H.	E.
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	9	2
St. Louis	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	2

Batteries, Anderson, Benton, Smith, Ritter and Rariden, McCarty; Steele and Snyder. Umpires, O'Day and Harrison. Time, 2h. 25m.

SECRET WORKOUT GIVEN WILLIAMS

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Coach Joseph Brooks inaugurated secret practice Wednesday afternoon, when, following the regular scrimmage between the Williams College varsity and scrubs, the field was cleared. For a half hour the regulars worked behind closed gates in a signal drill. A number of new plays which will be tried out against Rensselaer P. I. in the opening game Saturday were run off.

The scrimmage earlier in the afternoon was another strenuous practice. The varsity scored three times on the scrubs, but only after the hardest sort of work. Straight football was resorted to chiefly, but a few forward passes were intermingled. The varsity attack was strong. O'Brien returned to his regular place at right halfback on the varsity, and Cress also took his old place at fullback. With their return, Cochrane and McLean went to the sidelines. There were no other changes in the varsity.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RESULTS

Indianapolis 8, Louisville 6.
Louisville 1, Indianapolis 2.
St. Paul 6, Kansas City 4.
Columbus 15, Toledo 1.

HARVARD SQUAD TO SCRIMMAGE THIS AFTERNOON

Crimson Football Candidates Show Up Strongly Against Second Eleven in Practice

The Harvard varsity football candidates will be given their last hard scrimmage practice of the week on Soldiers field this afternoon as tomorrow will be devoted to light work, signal drill and individual coaching in final preparation for the second game of the season Saturday.

Field Coach Leary gave the first team a hard scrimmage practice with the second eleven Wednesday afternoon, it being the second hard scrimmage practice of the week. After a few minutes at the tackling dummies, and half an hour spent in special and individual work, and running through signals, Coach Guild's second-eleven men were brought into the Stadium for a full hour's workout against the first squad. Most of this time was given to the trying out of new plays, team A retaining the ball throughout the greater part of the period. But the defensive work was not neglected, for the seconds were kept on the offensive for the last 20 minutes, in which period they secured only one first down.

The varsity squad scored three touchdowns, Flower making the first on an intercepted forward pass, and carrying the ball 70 yards down the field for the score, before three minutes of the first period were up. Harte, right end, and Likins, who was substituted for him, each made another touchdown within the next 20 minutes, both carrying the ball over from the vicinity of the 30-yard line on forward passes. During the succeeding 15 minutes, nearly every man on the squad was sent in for a short time, and then the first line was sent in again, and kept on the defensive, with frequent changes, until the practice ended.

J. M. Franklin '18 has joined the varsity squad as a center candidate. K. P. Culbert '17, who has been working with the ends, has been forced to give up practice. Word was received by the football authorities yesterday that T. H. Enwright, the powerful plunging halfback of last season, had been readmitted to Harvard. Enwright may be able to play in Harvard athletics this season, but it is doubtful if he will be available for the football squad. He is going to report to Coach R. O. Guild of the scrub team and help him coach the second team.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C. 1916	P. C. 1915
Boston	88	60	.595	.683
Chicago	86	64	.573	.591
Detroit	85	66	.563	.652
St. Louis	78	73	.517	.419
New York	76	72	.513	.449
Cleveland	76	74	.507	.383
Washington	74	73	.503	.552
Philadelphia	33	114	.224	.274

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Boston 3, New York 2.
Washington 13, Philadelphia 3.
No other games scheduled.

GAMES TODAY

New York at Boston.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Cleveland.

BOSTON RED SOX WIN

The Boston Red Sox celebrated their return to Fenway park Wednesday afternoon by defeating New York in a 10-inning game, 3 to 2. It was a splendid game from beginning to end, many brilliant fielding plays being made by each team with the pitchers showing up strongly. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R.	H.	E.
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	7	3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	6	2

Batteries, Shore, Mays and Thomas, Cady; Shocker, Shawkey and Nunamaker, Walters. Umpires, O'Loughlin and Evans. Time, 2h. 12m.

WASHINGTON 13, PHILADELPHIA 3

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Washington hit the ball hard Wednesday and defeated Philadelphia, 13 to 3. The visitors made 17 hits, which included seven two base hits and a home run off Meyers' delivery, Foster and Morgan each having four hits. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Washington	1	0	0	5	1	0	4	0	2	13	17	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3	8	3

Batteries, Shaw and Gharrity; Meyers and Picinich. Umpires, Connolly and Nallin. Time, 2h.

CORNELL TEAMS HAVE SCRIMMAGE

ITHACA, N. Y.—The feature of the Cornell football practice Wednesday was the first scrimmage for the squad this year. The first and second teams played for five minutes, and the third and fourth followed. Scrimmaging after two days' practice makes a new record here. The first and second teams each made their gains and the game was a draw.

Eckley played on the varsity at right end for the first time. He appears to be in good shape. Zander replaced Ryerson at left end, but there were no other changes in the line. A new backfield combination was formed in the afternoon because Captain Mueller was unable to play. Haucke was shifted from left half to fullback, Inscho, one of last year's substitutes, going to left half. The latter is a powerful line plunger. Tilley, the missing varsity man, has not reported.

HENIGAN WINS ROAD RACE

MEDFIELD, Mass.—James Henigan of the Dorchester Athletic Club won the 10-mile road race from Dedham to the Medfield fair grounds Wednesday. Henigan led a field of 14 runners all the way. A. F. Merchant of the Winona Club, Everett, was second, and Thomas Lilley of the Dorchester Club was third. Henigan's time was 1h. 1m.

NEBRASKA HAS MANY VETERANS OUT FOR ELEVEN

Coach Stewart Finds It Difficult Developing Successors to Chamberlin and Rutherford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—Dr. E. J. Stewart is rapidly molding a football team to represent the University of Nebraska this season in one of the heaviest schedules ever attempted by a Nebraska eleven. This is Coach Stewart's first year at Lincoln and university followers are high in hopes that he will build a gridiron machine as successfully as did his predecessor here, E. O. Stiehm, who has gone to Bloomington to coach the Indiana University eleven.

While the Missouri Valley Conference rules prohibit coaching before Sept. 15 veterans from last year were having workouts for more than a week previous to that date without coaches at Capital Beach, near Lincoln, and at Beatrice, Neb. The varsity squad, while still very much in the rough, looks good, but there is a great deal of hard work to be gone through before Coach Stewart will have his eleven chosen. There is much heavy and fast material in the freshman squad.

An interesting contest is promised for backfield places on the varsity. Guy Chamberlin of Blue Springs, Neb., and Rutherford of Beatrice, Neb., two of the greatest backfield men the college ever used on her teams, were lost last year, Rutherford returning as coach. John Cook '17 and John Caley '16, both of whom won their letters at quarterback last year, are out for backfield places. James Gardiner '17, halfback, and Louis Doyle '16, fullback, are other returning backfield men who won "Ns" last season. Milton Selzer '16 is regarded as a fast backfield proposition. Other likely prospects for the backfield are Roscoe Rhodes '17, Samuel Kellogg '18, Philip Proctor '18.

Coach Stewart does not use a man in the regular quarterback position. His four backfield men are lined up together and in practice are known as right and left halves, right and left fullbacks. The man who starts as field general is mentioned as quarterback in the printed line-ups.

A feature of the practice so far has been the moving of Hugo Otoupalik '17, fullback on last year's team, to an end position.

In recent years Nebraska's victories have been largely due to open play and Coach Stewart seems to be going to extremes to get fast, reliable men for the end places. Otoupalik is regarded as the best punter on the team. Riddell '18, another veteran, is trying for his old place at end. Roy Cameron '16, another brilliant lineman from last year's team, may be tried at end.

With five heavy linemen from last year's eleven back, the coach is believed to have a good foundation with which to build material for his tackle, guard and center positions. Capt. H. H. Corey '17 is back at tackle for his third year and other letter men returning for the line are Ellsworth Moser '18, center; Edson Shaw '17, tackle; Edwin Kositzky '18, guard; Paul Halbersleben '17, center. William Kositzky of York, who is being tried out at tackle, is one of the most promising sophomore aspirants for the varsity.

Among the 15 letter men returning to school this fall and the wealth of last year's second string and new sophomore material, Coach Stewart has not yet found a backfield man equal to the task of completely filling either Rutherford's or Chamberlin's place. Heavy scrimmage between picked varsity and scrub elevens have proven this fact. The next two weeks probably will tell much more about what may be expected in the way of individual backfield stars. The line is believed to be supplied with plenty of fine material.

SCRIMMAGE NOT GIVEN TUFTS MEN

MEDFORD, Mass.—Scrimmage was eliminated at Tufts College Wednesday. The lack of scrimmage did not give the men any rest, however, for the coaches put them through a lot of new plays until dark. The only change made in the first team lineup during the afternoon was made at right tackle, Lincoln taking the place of Haggerty.

The freshmen reported for the first time during the afternoon under the direction of Clifford Geer '16 of Cliftondale, who will coach the team this year. Twenty-five men reported at the oval and judging from the looks of some of the men the freshman team will weigh nearly as much as the varsity eleven. The first game is scheduled with St. John's preparatory at Danvers on Oct. 12.

ASTOR CUP RACE TRIALS TODAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The elimination trials for the Astor cup race will be run off today at the Sheepshead bay speedway, and of the 37 entries 32 will be selected for the race Saturday.

Every one of the 37 drivers has promised to be on the mark this afternoon for the trials. To this end they have all been indulging in practice spins.

BASEBALL
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, at 3 O'CLOCK
RED SOX vs. NEW YORK
FENWAY PARK
Tickets now on sale by our agent at A. Kinmans & Co. Phone Oxford 1200
BAND CONCERT EVERY SATURDAY

AUTHORS LEAGUE DISCUSSES POLICY OF JOINING UNION

Affiliation With American Federation of Labor Moot Point in Discussions of Writers

The Authors League of America came into existence not many years ago for reasons partly prudential and partly social. It was a day of organization, if not for organization's sake, at least for the sake of escaping being of a calling wholly individualistic. When chiefs of police, plumbers and billposters had national societies and annual conventions, and when lawyers had their dining clubs and bar associations and engineers their club houses and annual conferences, it seemed high time that the craft which began to write history as soon as the race began to make it also should organize.

So organize it did, and with creditable results. A popular novelist was chosen president. A wide-awake executive committee did its duty. Without much prodding or pleading a large enrollment was secured. Publishers, play-producers, film-makers and newspaper syndicate managers were soon taught that a new era had arrived and that the league stood back of any member who felt himself or herself aggrieved in the sale of stories, scenarios and the like. Standardization of contract forms followed, and all was going well in a process of socializing a hitherto much separated and very self-reliant aggregation of men and women, when a cloud appeared on the horizon, no bigger than a man's hand. It has now assumed much larger proportions.

The divisive issue is one of closer affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, or maintenance of the present relatively independent attitude of the league. A report favoring "unionizing" of the league and combination with other "trades" was made to the members by an official subcommittee last May. On its report a referendum is now being taken among the 1300 members. The outcome is hardly in doubt, if present signs are significant, for the anti-union forces include many radicals as well as conservatives, that is, persons who, broadly speaking, are radical and prominent in creation of a progressive, forward-looking type of literature but who nevertheless do not fall in with this plan. Some names on the lists of protestants against union occasion no surprise. They are individualists and aristocrats by temperament and by conviction and instinctively revolt from any plan that would seem to make them cooperators with the sort of people who they believe are in the Federation of Labor. Their point of view is expressed in the saying of one of them that it is folly to "graft an orchid on a telegraph pole."

It is not with these that either champions of the affiliation or the public have to reckon. But when authors like Jack London, Ray Stannard Baker, Hamlin Garland, Samuel G. Blythe and Ida Tarbell join with veterans like John Burroughs, Brander Matthews and Robert Grant in deprecating an alliance, it shows that either the plan is defective or that it has been projected out of due time. For it is on no grounds of hostility to labor or to trades-unionism as such that these progressives decline to go the way of "unionization."

If the list of champions of affiliation is scanned it shows that many of them are youthful, and more of them Socialists, and that not of the "parlor" kind. They have been conspicuous, in many instances, for frank avowal of the "class" war theory of social evolution. They would expect the league, if it were affiliated with the trades unions, to give as well as get, to assume responsibilities in times of social strife as well as receive benefits in times of social peace. Indeed it is to make possible use of force in a sympathetic strike where and when author and publisher, playwright and play or motion picture producer are at odds, that some champions of the affiliation contend for it. What the league as such cannot do they expect the Federation of Labor to accomplish in certain possible but not probable cases of conflict between an author and his producer.

A majority of the members of the league present at any regular meeting can commit the organization to an effort to bring about the affiliation. But the signs now do not point to any such defeat of the moderates and conservatives. So many of the voters in the referendum who oppose the plan have shown such deep feeling against it and such a fixed intention to quit the body if it becomes a "trade union" that even those who favor the plan must question whether disruption of the league is not a large price to pay for what, after all, is a somewhat doubtful policy in tactics, since no one of the plans for affiliation is specific in its details; and a cordial welcome by the Federation of Labor is by no means assured.

What probably might happen is this: A distinct increase of interest in the league and loyalty to it owing to renewed discussion and definition of its precise aims; and a still further test of its own power to conserve authors' rights without calling in the aid of compositors, scene shifters and cinema operators. American authors as a rule are still a long way from subordinating themselves to such centralized force of authority as trades unionism puts in the hands of a few officials, or the heads of the four railway brotherhoods, or the men who have forced New York city's traffic tie-up. They may have their difficulties in selling their output on the present basis of doing business, but they have not reached the point where they expect counsel or help from organized labor.

NIGHT SCHOOL IS EDUCATING CITY EMPLOYEES

Efficient Servants for Public Offices Being Developed by College of City of New York—Vocational Training for Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—What this city, through the College of the City of New York, is doing to educate its municipal employees to be more efficient servants of the people, is proving to be an example for other states and cities, and bids fair to be the source of a nation-wide movement along these lines. Already California, Ohio and Wisconsin have received from New York outlines of procedure to aid them in taking up similar work and there are indications that other communities will ask for information when the work being done here is more widely known.

A far-reaching expansion of the college work is now made possible by an act of the last state Legislature, so amending the city charter as to give the additional courses and financing arrangements necessary for widening the scope of its evening sessions and division of vocational subjects and civic administration.

The immediate effect will be an increase in the quantity and quality of educational service being performed for city employees as well as for citizens generally who take advantage of the opportunities offered. City employees will find their opportunity to obtain special vocational training increased, with the result that work in the municipal departments will be made much more efficient. What the college is gaining from the people it therefore gives back to them, not only in advancing their education, but in raising the tone of their municipal business.

The courses of study offered under the new arrangement were worked out by a committee appointed by Mayor Mitchel. This committee has worked generously and untiringly, which can be said of all those who have had a hand in the project. Men of affairs, experts in their lines of work, have given hours of their time freely for consultations which would earn a high fee from private enterprises. But the city college is doing a public service, and high-salaried men whose time is worth much money have been glad to contribute their knowledge without charge so that courses might be arranged to give the widest possible service.

The mayor's committee consists of: Gano Dunn, president of the J. G. White Engineering Corporation, chairman; Henry Bruere, American Metals Company; M. Friedsam, president of the B. Altman Company; Henry W. Hodge, public service commissioner; Henry Moskowitz, president of the municipal civil service commission; Curt G. Pfeiffer, George Brogfeld Company; Charles Strauss, president of the board of water supply; Leonard M. Wallstein, commissioner of accounts, and Alfred D. Flinn, deputy chief engineer, board of water supply, secretary.

This committee has rendered invaluable service and with its advice and guidance comprehensive courses for city employees have been arranged. Three of these courses are of great importance. There are two especially designed for persons in the accounting services of the city, and one for persons in the engineering services of the city. The fundamental college courses in accounting, which are opened to the regular students of the evening session and also of the day session, are taken as the foundations, and upon these there is erected a great structure of additional courses, giving most complete training in the various branches of accountancy.

A group of courses for which the college will grant the certificate of junior accountant is as follows: Two years of fundamental theory, practice and problems in accountancy, followed by municipal accounting, departmental, municipal accounting general, elements of economics, English composition and public speaking. The certificate of junior accountant indicates that the person has studied sufficiently to qualify for the position of junior accountant in the civil service. The selection of subjects constituting this course was made by the experts in the office of the civil service commission.

Besides this junior course in accountancy, there is also a longer course for senior accountants leading to the diploma of graduate in accountancy. It consists of the following studies: Two years of fundamental training in accountancy, cost accounting, auditing, public utilities accounting, judicial accounting, three courses in commercial law, elements of economics, economic development of the United States, money and banking, English composition and public speaking. Besides these two prescribed courses the college also offers additional courses in municipal statistics, advanced accounting systems, advanced work in public utilities accounting, advanced problems and a special lecture course on theory. Furthermore, the students have access to numerous courses in government, sociology, political science and the entire curricula of the college of liberal arts and sciences.

The mayor's committee also approved a course of study leading to the diploma of junior engineer (civil). The title of this diploma corresponds to the title of the position of junior engineer in the city engineering services. The course leading to this diploma consists of mathematical training, through plane and solid analytical geometry and engineering applications of mathematics, English composition, argumentation and extemporaneous address, the usual college courses in physics and advanced mechanics, general chemistry and drafting. This group of courses in general and foundational subjects is followed by a group in structural work as follows: Materials of construction, elasticity and resistance of materials, masonry design and construction, analytical determination of stresses, design and detailing of a complete girder, graphic statics, advanced steel design and construction, reenforced concrete design and construction. The next group in the entire prescription relates to hydraulics. It includes the theory of hydraulics, water supply engineering and sewerage and sewage disposal. The fourth group, relating to surveying, comprises three courses in surveying and one in streets and pavements. The final prescribed group for this degree consists of qualitative analysis in chemistry and a study of timber and geology for engineers.

A student completing the foregoing five groups of subjects receives the diploma of junior engineer (civil), but he also may elect to study additional courses such as engineering estimates and costs, legal features of engineering contracts, engineering features of municipal contracts, technical electricity, ventilation and any of the courses in natural science to be found in the scientific branch of the general college.

All this work, which is opened to persons in the employ of the city, raises the general efficiency of that service and also gives the individual an opportunity for advancement in a dignified career.

Not only are these courses and many others (about 130 in all) open to city employees, but they are open to any mature resident of the city who is desirous of furthering his education at night. Regular matriculated students can come to the evening session and receive a complete college education free of charge. Mature persons who do not fully meet the college entrance requirements, but who are capable of studying particular subjects, are admitted as non-matriculated students to those subjects upon payment of a very nominal fee. They have access to all the courses either of the regular colleges or of the vocational division.

City employees who do not qualify as regular college matriculated students are admitted as nonmatriculated students, but the fees which they must pay are even smaller than the very nominal charges for other nonmatriculated students.

Frederick B. Robinson, director of this department has forwarded to Mayor Hoan of Milwaukee, at his request, a plan for training public servants. A similar plan has been drawn up for J. C. Whitney, secretary of the civil service commission of California, and for R. C. Ruggles, efficiency and educational expert of the Wisconsin civil service commission. The Ohio commission is also interested.

EDITORS' VIEWS

Vocational Preparedness

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—John Hays Hammond, in the September number of System, discusses the question, "Where Will European Competition Find Us Weakest?" He is an engineer of wide reputation and familiar with industrial conditions abroad in normal times. . . . Mr. Hammond reduces the problem of world competition to one of individual training. If the American average is poor there must be a reason. The extension school system has been in operation in Germany for years. A German boy destined for a trade may go to work when he completes the elementary school course, but he may not quit his education. Extension schools provide opportunity for further training so that the student is able to master the form of labor he has chosen. The implication is that superior training should be possible in this country, due to the freedom and initiative of the individual. The deficiency seems to be the system itself.

The Child Labor Law

PHILADELPHIA LEDGER—In the opinion of Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the national child labor committee, the law to exclude the products of child labor from interstate commerce passed by Congress in the closing hours of the session "is as airtight as a law can be." He not only denies that there is any "joker" in the law, but is convinced that the 30-day provision which has given rise to so much discussion was deliberately put into the measure by its friends to strengthen it and make the law enforceable. Under these circumstances the friends of the movement to restrict child labor ought to be satisfied and no fair-minded person will seek to make political capital out of the incident when the facts do not bear out the criticisms that have been directed at the law. Attention was first drawn to the apparent ambiguity of the Senate amendment by the Republican national committee, and as the Public Ledger was prompt to denounce what seemed to it on the face of the facts as stated to be a "heartless trick" of legislation, although it explicitly acquitted President Wilson of any part in an act of bad faith, it is glad, now that the friends of the law have been heard in its defense, to set the matter right with its readers.

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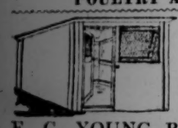

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GOVERNMENT TO DRAIN 400,000 ACRES IN SOUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Reports from Jacksonville, Fla., state that, after 15 years of effort on the part of property owners of the upper St. Johns river to secure the drainage of what is declared to be the largest special drainage district in the south, a federal permit to proceed with plans is expected there within a few days. The plans have been finally agreed upon by engineers representing both the government and the district.

Plans involve the draining of lands in four counties and part of others. They include Osceola, Orange, Seminole, and Brevard. Over 400,000 acres of land will be drained when the project is complete. The work will involve an expenditure of $3,000,000.

While the system of main and lateral canals which will cross the district will not empty into the St. Johns river, it will be so constructed that at any time it is desired to connect the St. Johns and Indian rivers this can be done at little expense. These main canals will have a depth of 12 feet and will be navigable. Several hundred miles of canals will be opened and about three years' work will be necessary to complete the system.

CALIFORNIA'S OAKLAND WANTS NAME TO ITSELF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

OAKLAND, Cal.—This city seems determined to monopolize its name. To gain its end, it has undertaken a convention of the municipal authorities of all other Oaklands in the United States, at which an effort will be made to convince them of the propriety of there being but one city of that name in this country.

This action has been decided upon by the Oakland Chamber of Commerce following repeated refusals from the 27 other Oaklands to take such a step. These refusals were in reply to letters sent out on July 31, in which the request was made "in the kindliest spirit to surrender to us the name."

In those letters, Joseph E. Caine, managing director of the Oakland chamber, also said that Oakland, Cal., was the oldest and biggest, having been settled in 1820 and now possessing 235,675 population, and then proposed the change be made for this reason: "The international fame we have achieved must naturally present a perplexing obstacle to your own recognition."

This argument having proved unconvincing, the mails have been carrying from Managing Director Caine another letter to the mayor or corresponding city authority of each of the other Oaklands, inviting him either to attend or send a properly accredited delegate to a convention to be held in this city early in 1917 "to consider the advantages to all the other Oaklands in surrendering their municipal name to this city." Oakland's $1,000,000 Civic Auditorium is promised for a convention hall.

It is planned to arrange for the transportation of the mayors or their representatives to this city and for their hotel accommodations and to provide a program for their entertainment.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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THOROUGHFARE CELEBRATION SALE
(OCTOBER 7TH TO 14TH INCLUSIVE)
will be mailed. If by any chance you do not receive one, write, 'phone or call at the store and get one.
It contains eleven pages full of special offerings in things to wear, and things for household use—priced as low as is possible under present market conditions. In no instance has the Shepard Standard of Quality been lowered.

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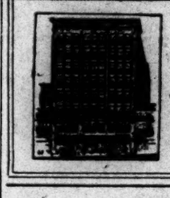

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Story of Common Salt

The Arab, journeying over his yellow sands, riding upon the back of his faithful "ship of the desert," often looks longingly for some sign of water. . . . The sailor may ride upon the beautiful blue waters of the ocean in his white-winged ship; but although there is nothing but water to greet his eyes, he cannot drink it, for it is bitter to the taste.

If you were to place a quantity of ocean water over a fire and evaporate it, there would remain a white stuff, writes James F. Chamberlain in "How We Are Fed." This is common salt. You see that it is necessary to provide fresh water when one wishes to cross the ocean, as it is if one is going to cross the desert.

Most streams and lakes contain fresh water, so you will wonder why the waters of the ocean are briny. The rocks and soil of the earth contain salt, and the streams wash it from the land. Each one carries so little that we do not notice it, but they have worked so steadily and so long that they have carried a great amount to the sea. None of it can escape, so the ocean gets more and more briny.

No . . . person would ever think of eating salt alone as a food, and yet our food would taste very unsatisfactory without it. Farmers supply their cattle and horses with salt, and wild animals search for it in the forest, and lick it from the soil with their tongues.

Salt is so important to us that I want to tell you about some of the ways in which men obtain it.

Sometimes sea water is placed in great vats and evaporated. This leaves the salt, which is then refined. You know that the sun's heat causes the waters of a shallow pond to evaporate during warm weather. Shallow basins are often scooped out along the coast, and the waters which fill them are then shut off from the larger body. In time the water evaporates, and the salt, which has formed in tiny layers, is collected.

I said that most lakes are fresh-water bodies. There are some, however, that are very salty. Great Salt Lake is one of these. Streams flow into it, but none flows out. If you were to bathe in the waters of this lake, you would find that your body would not sink.

I have seen great piles of glistening salt along the shore of Great Salt Lake which has been obtained by evaporation. A railroad runs beside the lake, and the salt is loaded upon the cars to be hauled away. When the people first settled Utah, they used to drive to the lake in wagons to get a supply of salt.

Although the ocean and a few lakes contain immense quantities of this useful article, we get most of our supply from other sources.

In the western part of New York state, at some distance below the surface of the earth, there is a thick layer of salt. Wells are drilled down to this, water is pumped into them, and then pumped out again as brine. This brine is evaporated in large pans made of iron, two quarts of brine yielding about a pound of salt.

In China salt has been obtained in this way for hundreds and even thousands of years. Though they had little machinery to work with in those days, yet by patient, steady effort, they drilled wells two thousand and even three thousand feet in depth. From twenty-five to forty years were required to drill some of these wells.

Salt is also mined as coal and iron are. This is called rock salt. It is obtained in Germany, Poland, Austria, India, the United States, and in many other countries.

One of the most interesting salt fields of the world is in the southwestern part of California. This was once a part of the ocean floor and the rocks contain much salt. Water seeping through the earth dissolves the salt and brings it to the surface at this place. What happens to the water?

This salt field covers an area of about one thousand acres, to a depth of from one to eight inches. . . . A great plow drawn by a steam engine moves over this dazzling field, and throws the salt up in furrows. It is then piled up, loaded on to cars, and taken to sheds where it is purified. Indians and Japanese do most of the work.

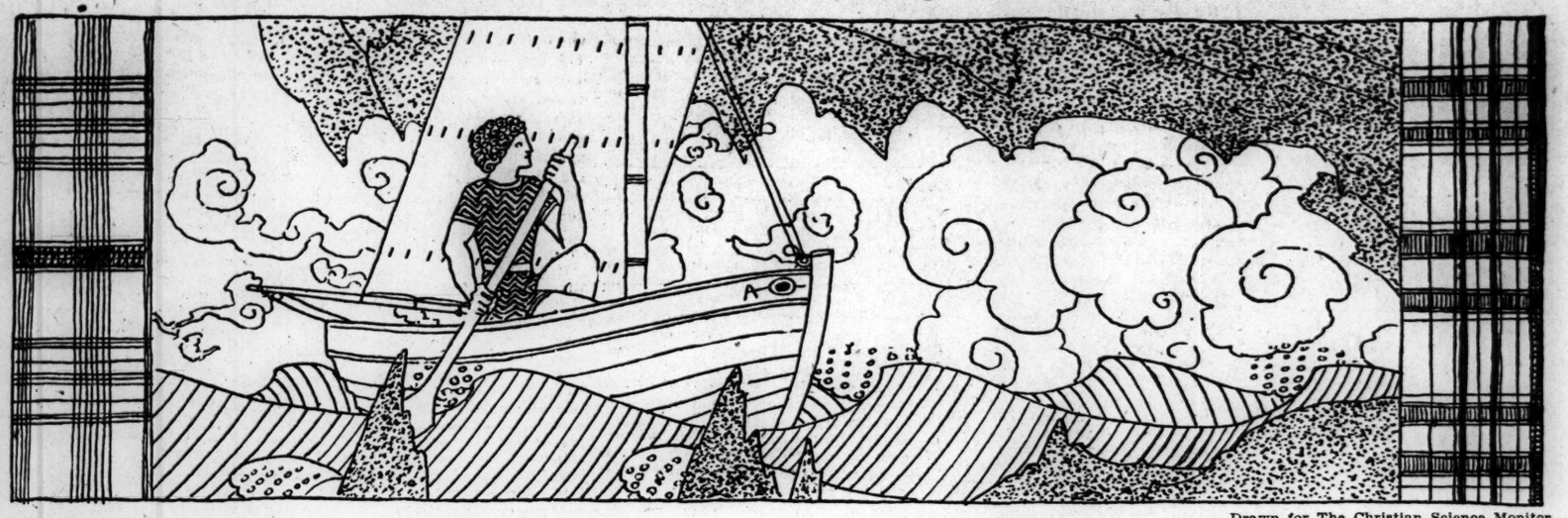
In order to purify the brines, they are boiled in iron pans and treated in various ways to make them fit for table use. When evaporation is rapid, the salt crystals are quite small, but slower evaporation produces larger ones. Rock salt is dissolved in water and then evaporated. To get the finest of salt, the crystals must be ground. When salt is to be used for other purposes than to season food, not so much pains are taken.

In olden times, when salt was not so easily obtained as it is today, it was regarded in some countries as a luxury. This seems strange, does it not? At one time the Chinese made it into little cakes, stamped the image of the Emperor upon it, and used it as money. In Arabia those who together ate food which had been salted, believed that this established a special bond of friendship between them. This led to the old saying, "There is salt between us."

8000 Islands

Since the United States began acquiring overseas possesions, after the Spanish-American war of 18 years ago, the republic has so considerably added to it responsibilities outside the American continent that it now owns more than 8000 islands, with a population of some 10,000,000, and an import and export trade, mainly with America, of over $300,000,000 annually. Of these 8000 and odd islands, rather more than 3000 are in the Philippine group, seven eighths of which are less than a square mile in area.—London Chronicle.

Even the Princesses Were Hard-Working in Sea-Swept Scotland



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Nearly 400 years ago, King James IV. of Scotland used to sit on his tutor's knee and listen to the stories which are told to Scottish children today; so, you see, when a good story is made up, it remains in use for a long time! A great many of the stories are told of the sea, for the roar of the waves is ever in the ears of the Scottish people who live on the bleak highland coast. The story of Assiepattle (the boy who lay among the ashes), tells of his fight with the imaginary leviathan, or Stoorworm. The legend is that Assiepattle sailed down its mouth in his boat, made a peat fire inside the creature, and then was thrown out, safe in his boat, high and dry on the land. The country was rescued from the unpleasant vapor that issued from the Leviathan's mouth, and, as the monster tossed about in the sea, its tongue struck the earth with such force that a dent was made into which the sea poured; and that dent, says the story, is the crooked straits which now divide Denmark from Norway and Sweden. Its teeth fell into the sea and became the Orkney and Shetland isles, and then the Leviathan twisted into a great lump and became Iceland. The peat fire that Assiepattle lit in its inside still burns, and that is why there are mountains there that throw out fire.

Another story tells of a famous Scottish kailyard, and shows how thrifty and hardworking Scottish lasses are, even when they are princesses. A Queen once had three daughters, and, as the kingdom passed to a cousin, she had to live in a cottage with a small field where a cow grazed and where there was a kailyard in which they grew kale, or cabbages, with which to feed the cow, so that it should give plenty of milk. But presently it was discovered that some one was carrying off their cabbages by night; so the eldest Princess wrapped herself in a plaid and watched all night outside, till a great giant stepped over the wall with a creel, or basket, on his back, cut the cabbages and put them in the creel.

The Giant took no notice of the Princess' haughty anger, but picked her up, set her on top of the cabbages in his basket, and carried her off. His home was on a great moor, and he told her that she must drive his cow to the hills every day, and then come back, comb, card and spin a bag of wool. When he came back, all this must be finished and a great bicker of porridge boiled for his supper. The Princess wept, but the giant took no notice, and, when he went out, she thought she had better drive the cow to pasture, and so she did. When she came in, she thought she would make a sup of porridge for herself but, as she was sitting down to it, some one knocked at the door and there was a poor traveler asking for a bite.

The Princess cried:

"Little for one and less for two,
And never a grain have I for you,"

and off went the traveler.

But, though she finished her porridge comfortably enough, when she tried to card the wool, it was so full of knots she could do nothing to it, and she wept till the Giant's porridge burned in the pot and he came home to find everything in disorder. So he carried her out to the byre and threw her up among the hens, and off he went that night to the kailyard to get more cabbages.

The second Princess was waiting for him and exactly the same thing happened to her; the Giant brought her home, she stormed and sobbed, the traveler called while she was sitting down to her porridge and she sent him away because, said she, she had no time to attend to anything but all this horrid work she had to do; and the wool would not card, but twisted and curled till the giant came home to burnt porridge and threw the second Princess up into the byre.

But, when the Giant went to the kailyard for the third time, he found a Princess who was glad to be popped in his creel, because she wanted to rescue her sisters. She kept her eyes open, saw the road he took and remembered every turning, and, when he set her down in the kitchen, she did not cry, but listened attentively to everything he wished her to do and nodded as if it was quite easy. And so it was; she sang as she drove the cow, and danced back to have a good long afternoon with the wool. When the traveler came, however, this Princess let him in and gave him her porridge; and then the traveler asked if she had any work for him to do; he said he could comb wool and make it into cloth. The Princess told him she had a bag of wool to comb but no money to give for wages, and he said the only wage he would ask would be that she would find out his name; if she could not, she must pay him with half the wool. She agreed to this and off he went with the bag.

After he had gone, an old woman came and begged for a night's lodging. The Princess told her she was only a servant and could not give her permission to come in, but she bathed the old woman's feet and was so kind that the old woman said it was a beautiful fine night and she would be just as comfortable sleeping out-of-doors. But, when the old woman found a pleasant hillock, she heard some one talking to himself the other side, "Tease, teasens, tease; card, cardens, card; spin, spinnen, spin; for Peerifool, Peerifool, Peerifool, is what men call me."

The old woman could not go to sleep because of this chattering, and back she went to the house and asked the Princess if she could sleep in the hayloft and told her how her sleep had been disturbed. Thus the Princess found out the traveler's name, and, when he returned with his webs of wool, she was able to call him Peerifool and received all the webs, beautifully spun.

When the Giant returned, he was so pleased at all the work that had been done that he told her he would restore her two sisters whom she could teach to work as well as she did.

But next morning before the Giant was up, the Princess put one of her sisters in his big creel, covered it with grass and, when he came down, said she wanted him to carry the creelful of grass to her mother's kailyard, to make up for the cabbages he had taken, and, as the Princess promised to work just as well today if he would, the Giant went off with the creel and dumped it down in the kailyard.

The Princess and her sister worked harder than ever, and, when the Giant returned, he thought he had found magnificent servants. The next day, the Princess asked him to carry another creel of grass to her mother's cottage, again he agreed, and this time carried the second princess all the way home.

The next day, he had thought out so many tasks for the princesses to do that the Princess said "I'll do all I can, but can't promise to have finished by the time you come home. But, if I am out, will you carry another creel of grass, if I leave it all ready, to my mother's cottage."

"If this, and this, and this, is done," said the Giant, naming various tasks.

"They shall be," said the Princess, and, when he returned that night, done, done they were and the great creel of grass was lying ready. So the Giant carried it to the cottage and dumped it down inside the kailyard wall.

Out crept the third Princess directly his back was turned, and the Giant went back to find no sign of the Princess or her sisters. He spent the rest of his life looking for them, and never came near the kailyard again!

But the favorite form of story-telling in Scotland is the ballad, or the story in verse. Many exciting histories and adventures are told the children in this way, so that Muckle-mouthed Meg, Hynde Horn, Young Bekie, and Black Agnace of Dunbar are as well known to Scottish children as Little Red Ridinghood, or Cinderella. One of the favorite nursery heroes is the Heir of Linne, "a lord of fair Scotland", and an unthrifty one!

The Heir of Linne was a wild young rascal, fond of spending all he had, and, when he came into his lands, he soon had run through all his fortune. At last he came to his father's old steward, and asked him to sell the estate for him, so that he could pay his debts and have money to spend as well. The Steward had enriched himself at the Heir's expense and offered to buy the property himself, saying it was worth but a small sum. There was only one corner of the land the Heir refused to sell, and that was a narrow glen where a tumbled-down lodge stood; he had promised his father that whatever happened he would never sell that. For his father had told him that, if ever there came a time when he was in trouble and his friends failed him, the Heir of Linne must remember the little lodge, go to it and there would be help for him. But he did not think again about the lonely glen, for the sale of his land had brought him money wherewith to pursue his wild ways; at last there came a day, however, when even this money was spent, and then the Heir of Linne thought he would go to the friends to whom he had given so many presents. But at the first house that he went to, the message came that the master was not at home, and the third friend said he would not think of lending any money, as he knew he would never get it back again.

In despair, the Heir bethought him of the little lodge, and went there. A rope was hanging from a beam, above which was written, "Ah, graceless wretch, I knew thou wouldst spoil all and bring thyself to poverty." But, on his taking hold of the rope, the beam fell down, disclosing a packet, with a golden key inside, and then he saw three great chests with these words above them;

"Once more, my son, I set thee free;
Amend thy life and follies past."

The youth unlocked the chests and found them full of money, and vowed he would henceforth be a better man and prove worthy of his father's love. He took out three bags of gold, wrapped them in his ragged cloak, then went to his father's castle, where the Steward reigned. The Heir asked him to lend him 40 pence, to test his friendship, but the Steward tried to drive him from the hall and, of all the guests there, but one spoke kindly and offered the youth what he needed. At this, the Steward, who wished to keep in favor with this guest, pretended that he had behaved very generously to the Heir, in buying his land, and said, to prove that the young man had done well on the bargain, he would let him have his lands back again for a hundred shillings less than the Steward had given.

How astonished was the Steward when the ragged Heir drew from his cloak the bags of gold and, in presence of all the guests, closed the deal! Then the Heir offered the post of his steward to the guest, his one true friend, and from that day reigned in the castle, was sober, kind and hard-working ever afterwards.

When Mink Teased

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Mink's father was Sun. Sun lived up in Sky Land, but Mink and his Mother lived on the Earth Plain. One day Mink was playing with the Indian boys in the village and they teased him. Mink began to cry and went home to his mother.

Mink said, "I am going up to Sky Land to visit my father."

Mink's mother said, "All right. But how will you get there?"

"Oh, I know how to get there," said Mink.

Mink picked up all the arrows he could find, and then he went out of doors. Up in Sky Land he looked, and Sun was there, following the trail across the sky. Mink took careful aim and shot an arrow towards the Sun. It stuck there. Then he shot another arrow, and that stuck in the notch of the first. The third arrow stuck in the notch of the second, and, as Mink kept shooting, he soon had an arrow trail which reached from the sun to the earth.

Then Mink climbed up on that arrow trail to Sky Land and went to find his father. When he came to Sun's house, Sun said "Hello, Mink! When did you come up here?"

"I came up this morning," said Mink. "Father, the boys tease me so that I don't like it down on the Earth Plain. I want to stay up here with you. I don't like the boys in our village."

Sun said, "Well, you may stay for a while. But you must do as I tell you." And Mink promised he would.

Mink played around up in Sky Land, and it was very pleasant there. It was very much like the Earth Plain. Herds of deer and antelopes roamed about, and seals swam in little lakes. And the smaller stars were pleasant to play with. But, after awhile, Mink got tired of it all. Then he began to tease.

One day Mink said "Father, let me carry the torches today."

Now every day when Sun came up over the edge of the Earth Plain, he had his arms full of torches. He lighted the smaller ones in the morning and walked very rapidly up the trail, because it was quite smooth at the beginning. But, up in the center of the sky the trail was much rougher, and Sun went more slowly. Up there, too, he lighted the big torches, which made the Earth Plain very warm at noonday. Then, in the late afternoon, he lighted the smaller torches, and he also walked down the trail towards the edge of the Darkening Land quite rapidly, because the trail was smooth there.

Sun said, "Oh, no! You couldn't carry all these torches. And you might make a mistake. Then what would the people down on the Earth Plain do?" And Sun began to light the smaller torches and walk up the trail in Sky Land, for it was very early in the morning, just at sunrise people say.

But Mink was determined to carry those torches. Every day he teased until one day Sun said, "Very well, Mink. If you will be careful, I will et you carry the torches today." And he did so.

The very next morning, who should come up over the edge of the Earth Plain but Mink, carrying the torches, and following the trail through Sky Land. Sun stayed home that day. At first Mink lighted only the smaller torches, just as Sun did. And he walked rapidly, because the trail was smooth. But, late in the morning, things began to happen. Mink stumbled along as the trail grew rougher, and the torches were hotter than in the early morning. And Mink began to grow cross.

Just about noon, Mink said, "Oh, I can't poke along this way! I am going to light these torches all at once. That will be easier." And he did so. He lighted all the torches, the big ones and the little ones.

All at once, down on the Earth Plain, it grew very hot. People looked up in the sky and said, "Why! What has happened to Sun! He has lighted too many torches. My! How hot it is."

And it was hot. The tops of the trees in the forest began to smoke and to curl up from the heat. The water began to boil in the lakes and creeks. The animals with their furry coats were so hot they nearly smothered. And still it grew hotter.

Now Mink's mother knew just what was the matter. She ran out into the village and called to all the people in the world. She told them to come and get under her blanket. And they did so. All the people in the world got under that blanket, and so they were not burned up. And all the animals began to hunt for caves wherever they could find them. Mountain goat hid in a cave and so he stayed perfectly white. Ermine found a little hole that was big enough for him but not for his tail. So ermine remained white except the tip of his tail, and that was burned black. But many of the animals could not find caves. They were all scorched on top, but the under sides which were closer to the ground were not burned quite so dark. Just look at animals and see if the under side is not lighter than the top side. And it was all because of Mink, so the Indians say. And the same thing happened to the birds.

But Old Crow got the worst of it. He sat in a very tall tree which was smoking badly, and Crow was so badly smoked up that he became black all over. There wasn't a white feather left, and before that crows had been entirely white, so the Indians say. Just look at Old Crow and see if he isn't black.

Now, when Sun saw what was happening, he rushed up that trail, top speed, until he caught up with Mink, and Mink was right up in the center of the sky. Sun said, as soon as he could get his breath, "What are you doing! Dear me! What will the people on the Earth Plain do if you make it so hot as all this?"

The Sun took the torches from Mink and put some of them out at once. Then he pushed Mink right out of Sky Land and said, "Now you shall go down to the Earth Plain, and be a little animal with fur on your back." And it was so,—so the Indians say. Mink became a furry little mink, living in the forest.

Then the Earth Plain cooled off.

Marietta's Roof Garden

Marietta is a little Italian girl who lives in a tenement house in a big American city. All summer she has been climbing the dark stairs every day to take care of a box of flowers on the roof. The flowers belong to her and she loves them dearly. They remind her of the pretty blossoms that grew about the doorstep of her home in Italy, and sometimes, when she looks at them, she can imagine she is back in the little village where she was born, and where all her brothers and sisters were born, too. Sometimes she almost wishes she could go back there to stay, and then she remembers the kind face of her teacher at the public school and is glad after all that she is in America.

It was this teacher who gave Marietta the packet of seeds in the spring. She gave one to every pupil in the room and said that, when September came, she would visit all the gardens and bring some one with her who knew a great deal about raising flowers, and a few days after that prizes would be awarded to those boys and girls who had the most successful gardens.

Marietta was not sure what "successful" meant, but she did know the meaning of flowers and prizes, and that afternoon she could scarcely wait to get home to tell her mother all that the teacher had said. But where to plant the seeds, that was the question. A family council was called and Tony, Marietta's oldest brother, said he would bring home a box from the nearest basement grocery store and carry it to the roof. "The dirt," he said, "you will have to get that yourself."

That is how it came about that, the next Saturday, Marietta and her two younger sisters went away from the tenement very early, with pails and big spoons, to a place Tony had told them about on the bank of the river. All morning they went back and forth, and, though it was a long way, they did not mind, for the box on the roof was getting fuller and fuller. When Tony came home that night from selling papers, he had to be taken immediately to the roof to see the new garden.

Ever since then Marietta has been the most faithful of gardeners. It is a long trip up to the roof from the second floor, and sometimes the pail of water seems very heavy, but Marietta tugs it up with a smile in her dark eyes, for now the box is gay with blossoms, zinnias and marigolds and poppies and pinks; a morning-glory vine at one end of the box has clambered up the clothes-line pole and the purple flowers are just the color of the violets Marietta saw one day in a florist's window when Tony took her to see the big stores.

Sometimes Marietta's mother and father come up to see the garden, too, and then her father pats her on the head and says something to the mother in Italian. He talks so fast that Marietta cannot understand all he says, for she is forgetting some of her Italian now that she is learning English, but she feels that he likes the garden and she is glad.

She hopes that the teacher will like the garden, too, when she comes to inspect it with the visitor who knows all about raising flowers. She almost dares to hope that she will win a prize, but she little dreams that, when the teacher and the visitor have counted the steps to the roof and looked from the box of flowers into Marietta's bashful, shining eyes, they are going to decide right then and there that to this little Italian maid shall go the first prize of all, a five dollar gold piece in a blue velvet box with a white satin lining!

"I Spy Strangers"

The cry of "Who goes home?" in Parliament comes down from the days when the highwayman and the footpad threatened the late traveler. . . . So when the hour struck there was a cry of "Who goes home?"—that parties of a dozen or more might be formed to go across the Park to the Corner, or to Pall Mall.

It is not generally known that a member may have all strangers ejected from the House if he wishes to be "nasty," says the Youths Companion. He has only to rise and say, "Mr. Speaker, sir, I spy strangers," —as if he had just that moment caught sight of the people in the Strangers', Distinguished Strangers', Peers', and even Press, Galleries,—and the whole lot must be turned out.

When King Edward was Prince of Wales, he strolled into the Commons to listen to a debate, and Mr. Joseph Bigger, a very imp of mischief, caught sight of him. In an instant he was on his feet. "Mr. Speaker, sir, I spy strangers!" he called, and the heir apparent to the crown had to walk out. It is more than probable that he enjoyed the joke.

The Wishing Little Boy

There was a Little Boy, with two little eyes,
And he had a little head that was just the proper size,
And two little arms, and two little hands;
On two little legs this Little Boy stands.

Now, this little boy would now and then be cross
Because that he could only be the very thing he was;
He wanted to be this, and then wanted to be that;
His head was full of wishes underneath his little hat.

"I wish I was a drummer to beat a kettle-drum,
I wish I was a giant to say Fee-fo-fi-faw-fum;
I wish I was a captain to go sailing in a ship;
I wish I was a huntsman to crack a nice whip.

"I wish I was a horse to go sixty miles an hour;
I wish I was the man that lives up in the lighthouse tower;
I wish I was a sea-gull with two long wings;
I wish I was a traveler to see all sorts of things.

"I wish I was a carpenter; I wish I was a lord;
I wish I was a soldier, with pistol and a sword;
I wish I was the man that goes high in a balloon;
I wish, I wish, I wish I could be something else, and soon!"

But all the wishing in the world is not a bit of use;
That Little Boy this very day he stands in his own shoes;
That Little Boy is still but little Master What-do-you-call,
As much as if that Little Boy had never wished at all!

. . . . . .

—William B. Rands.

How a Dog Responded to Kindness

Collie has never had a cross word spoken to her and has been treated like a member of the family ever since a winter morning, four years ago, when, as a puppy, she was heard crying at the front door of a certain house in Washington, D. C. Collie can add and subtract and can spell, besides doing all the ordinary tricks that a trained dog will do.

Recently her owner gave an exhibition of Collie's intelligence which has been developed entirely through kindness. The preparations for her exhibitions are somewhat elaborate. Her master has the letters of the alphabet arranged on a card, the numerals from one to ten similarly arranged, and the ordinary playing cards. These are all set individually in slots, on a canvas on the floor.

On the occasion of the writer's visit at Collie's home, the cards referred to had been arranged on the floor. Her master asked the question: "Collie, whom have we visiting us tonight?"

The dog went at once and brought in regular order the cards which spelled the visitor's name. All ordinary words of four or five letters she can spell correctly and never make a mistake, bringing to her master the cards bearing the letters, one at a time, when told to spell a particular word. She added figures by going to the cards and bringing the correct numerals, when sums were placed on the blackboard for her to solve. In a similar way, she did problems in subtraction.

In all these performances, there was no indication or sign of any kind from her master, who merely spoke to her in a kind voice and told her either to spell, add or subtract. More than a year's time was given by her master to train Collie in these feats. Her master knew that she was intelligent and, by the exercise of affection and patient direction, he has brought out the wonderful results referred to. He believes that the same thing can be done with any intelligent animal, but never by the use of harsh words or by force. He has even trained Collie to be polite and, when strangers visit the house, she bows instead of barking. If she is told to bark, she will do so, but she never does so unbidden. When the visitor who witnessed her exhibition left her home, she followed him to the door and, when her master told her to bow to him a good night, she obeyed in the most formal manner.

Standing Broad Jump

A piece of wood eight inches wide is sunk level with the ground. This is called the "takeoff." A line may be made on the ground where a board is not used. The boy stands on the board so that his toes are just even with the edge, says a writer in the Boy's Magazine. With clenched fist he swings his arms forward and backward and jumps so that he lands on both feet. If he steps over the edge of the board, it is a foul and counts as one trial. The jump is measured by placing the free end of the tape at the edge of the board and measuring to the nearest mark on the ground made by any part of the boy. If a boy falls or steps backward, the distance measured is not where his feet first landed, but where he made a mark when he fell or slipped back. Care should be taken to have the tape at right angles to the board. Each boy shall have three trials and the best shall be the one recorded.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Houses of Amsterdam

"In the main Amsterdam is a city of trade, of hurrying business men, of ceaseless clanging tramcars and crowded streets; but on the Keizergracht and the Heerengracht you are always certain," E. V. Lucas says in "A Wanderer in Holland," "to find the old essential Dutch gravity and peace. No tide moves the sullen waters of these canals, which are lined with trees that in spring form before the narrow, dark, discreet houses the most delicate green tracery imaginable; and in summer screen them altogether. These houses are for the most part black and brown, with white window frames, and they rise to a great height, culminating in that curious stepped gable (with crane and pulley in it) which is, to many eyes, the symbol of the city. I know no houses that so keep their secrets. In every one, I doubt not, is furniture worthy of the exterior: old paintings of Dutch gentlemen and gentlewomen, a landscape or two, a girl with a lute and a few tavern scenes; old silver windmills; and plate upon plate of serene blue Delft."

"I have walked and idled in the Keizergracht at all times of the day, but have never seen any real signs of life. Mats have been banged on its doorsteps by clean Dutch maid servants armed with wicker beaters; milk has been brought in huge cans of brass and copper shining like the sun; but of its life proper the gracht has given no sign. Its true life is house-ridden, behind those spotless and very beautiful lace curtains, and there it remains."

Mr. Lucas then quotes from "one of the wittiest of the old writers on Holland," Owen Feltham, a description of an Amsterdam house of the middle of the seventeenth century.

"'When you enter the house, the first thing you encounter is a Looking-glasse. No question but a true Embleme of politick hospitality; for though it reflect yourself in your own figure, 'tis yet no longer than while you are there before it. When you are gone once, it flatters the next commer, without the least remembrance that you ere were there. . . .

"'Their houses, especially in their Cities, are the best eye-beauties of their Country. For cost and sight they far exceed our English, but they want their magnificence. Their lining is yet more rich than their outside; not in hangings, but pictures, which even the poorest are there furnisht with. Not a cobler but has his toyes for ornament. Were the knacks of all their houses set together, there would not be such another Bartholomew-Faire in Europe. . . .

"'Whatsoever their estates may be, their houses must be fair. Therefore from Amsterdam they have banisht seacoale, lest it soyl their buildings. . . .

"'Every door seems studded with Diamonds. The nails and hinges hold a constant brightnesse, as if rust there was not a quality incident to Iron. Their houses they keep cleaner than their bodies. . . . Goe to one, you shall find the Andirons shut up in net-work. At a second, the Warming-pan muffled in Italian Cutworke. At a third the Sconce clad in Cambrick.'

"The absence of any lively traffic on the canals, as in Venice," Mr. Lucas says, "has this compensation, that the surface is left untroubled the more minutely to mirror the houses and trees, and, at night, the tramcars on the bridges. The lights of these cars form the most vivid reflections that I can recollect. But the quiet reproduction of the stately black façades is the more beautiful thing."

An Autumn Day

There was a day ere yet the autumn closed
When, ere the winter wars, the earth reposed;
When from the yellow weed the feathery crown
Light as the curling smoke, fell slowly down;
When the winged insect settled in our sight
And waited wind to recommence her flight,
When the wide river was a silver sheet
And on the ocean slept the unanchored fleet;
When from our garden as we looked above,
There was no cloud, and nothing seemed to move.—Crabbe.

The Russian Use of the Word Beautiful

"In Russian, by the word krasota (beauty) we mean only that which pleases the sight. And though latterly people have begun to speak of 'an ugly deed,' or of 'beautiful music,'" Tolstoy says in "What Is Art," which is translated from the Russian by Aylmer Maude, "it is not good Russian.

"A Russian of the common folk, not knowing foreign languages, will not understand you if you tell him that a man who has given his last coat to another, or done anything similar, has acted 'beautifully,' that a man who has cheated another has done an 'ugly' action, or that a song is 'beautiful.'

"In Russian a deed may be kind and good, or unkind and bad. Music may be pleasant and good, or unpleasant and bad; but there can be no such thing as 'beautiful' or ugly music.

"Beautiful may relate to a man, a horse, a house, a view, or a movement. Of actions, thoughts, character, or music, if they please us, we may say that they are good, or, if they do not please us, that they are not good. But beautiful can be used only concerning that which pleases the sight. So that the word and conception 'good' includes the conception of 'beautiful,' but the reverse is not the case; the conception 'beauty' does not include the conception 'good.' If we say 'good' of an article which we value for its appearance, we thereby say that the article is beautiful; but if we say it is 'beautiful,' it does not at all mean that the article is a good one.

"Such is the meaning ascribed by the Russian language and therefore by the sense of the people, to the words and conceptions 'good' and 'beautiful.'"

Experience

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NO VERY long time elapses before he who takes up the study of Christian Science and begins to apply its teachings finds how wonderfully true it is, as Mrs. Eddy says on page 66 of Science and Health, that "Each successive stage of experience unfolds new views of divine goodness and love." Experiences we all have; they come because we are thinking beings, and thoughts are things that work out for good or ill exactly in proportion to their quality, which in turn depends on the basis upon which they rest and the motive from which they have sprung. But it requires wisdom to determine how far our experience is of any real value and whether it may be turned to good account. It may serve to lead to the promised land of peace and plenty, or may engender the pessimism of a Job, dilating on the brevity of life and that life full of trouble. Certainly experience teaches, or should teach; but it is not every one who is willing to accept the lessons.

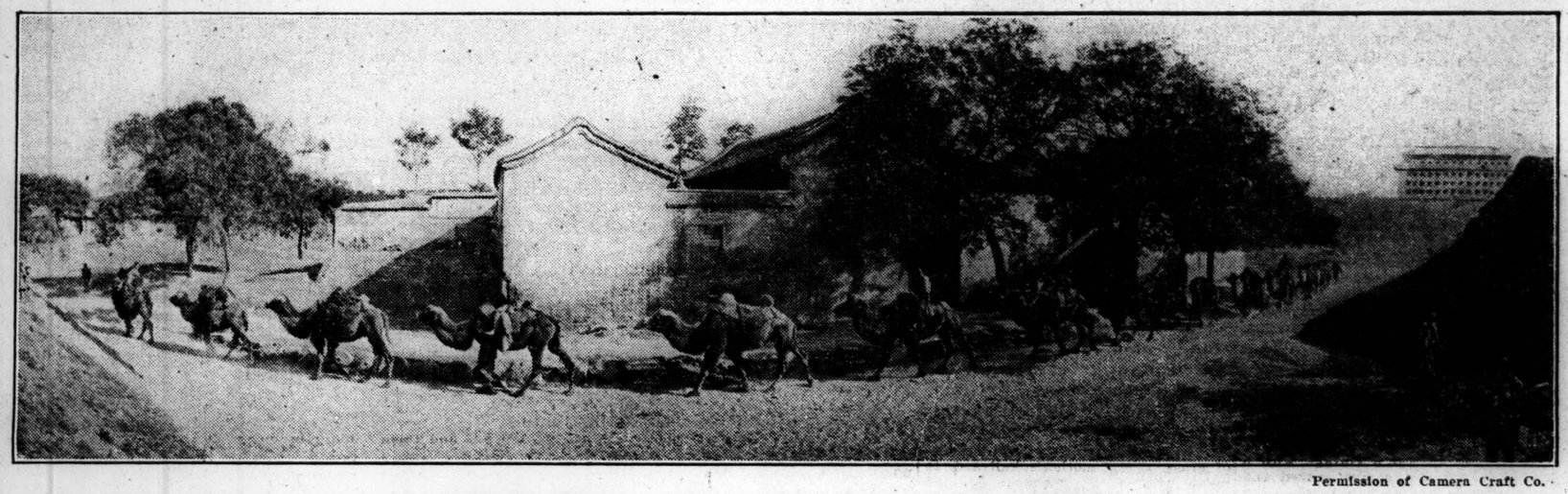
Mortal life has no more attractive features today than it had in the time of Job, or indeed at any time; for it is so inherently material that it never can see any hope of improvement. It is simply a dream, as Christian Science unfolds, from which every man must be awakened some day, either now or hereafter. This is an experience that no man can avoid. There are others that he may prevent, if he is wise enough to be guided by divine Principle, and still others that, while they do not make him all that he may want to be, yet cause him to be a better man than he is. Most experiences, in short, are tests or trials which, because in some form or other they are inevitable, are worth careful study and analysis. The object of course will be to learn how far it is possible to live so that our experiences, whatever they may be, shall conduce to a higher sense of existence, and transform the materialistic, sordid view of life into that consummation so devoutly to be wished—the light and gladness that follow every effort to do the divine will.

If we accept, as the ordinary mortal almost invariably does, the testimony of the senses, the experiences through which one passes reveal a host of illusions, and if one thinks much on these, he may begin to hold that there is no such thing as reality,—that, in fact, he is being deceived on every side. That is why the man whom the apostle describes as "dead in trespasses and sin" finds it so difficult to believe in God as absolute good, and generally repudiates the idea of a perfect creation. Every experience to him is of the most depressing and debilitating character. "To most men," says Coleridge,—who can have been referring only to those with no vision beyond the so-called material,—"experience is like the stern lights of a ship which illumine only the track it has passed." They learn nothing from it. They see the ruggedness or the dangers of the track behind, but having no knowledge of spiritual discernment, which is the highest form of wisdom, they make no preparation for the future. If the old Latin proverb, Experientia docet stultos (experience teaches fools) were allowed full play, mortals would be willing, even eager, to translate every trial through which they pass, every pang of suffering, all the disappointments, the bitterness, the afflictions and the physical troubles, into an occasion for seeking relief in the Christianity which is embodied in the scientific understanding of God, divine Principle. There is scarcely one of the multitude of students of Christian Science throughout the world who has not found help in this way; they have all been driven by experience—sometimes tragic in character, sometimes merely by a desire to know the truth, by, in fact, an unsatisfied hunger for God, infinite good—to that demonstrable religion, beautiful and practical in all its simplicity, which, when found in Christian Science, is seen to be the gospel of Christ Jesus.

Mrs. Eddy, on page 322 of the Christian Science textbook, declares that "The sharp experiences of belief in the supposititious life of matter, as well as our disappointments and ceaseless woes, turn us like tired children to the arms of divine Love." She thus bears witness to what is happening all around even today. And we may safely say here that this is no leap in the dark. The light of Truth illumines the path of the seeker. If his experiences lead him to go through a refining process, which in most cases it does, why assuredly the gold of his character will come to the surface. And undoubtedly he will learn quite a number of helpful things. If we desire to make the most of every experience, the very alphabet of the spiritual curriculum will be a better understanding of God. It is possible to lack the capacity to appraise aright the thousand blessings that encircle our path. The experience that arouses the sense of gratitude, that enables one to discern the good where hitherto we have detected the very reverse; that gives the spirit of repentance for the past and fills us with the resolve to rely wholly upon Principle for power, strength and guidance in living a life more in harmony with man's real nature,—this experience is to be welcomed. Its worth cannot be estimated in gold. It means the beginning of a mental grasp, or apprehension of the right and the true as that alone which is deserving of human consideration or acceptance.

It does not need any profound knowledge of philosophy or ethics to see that the experiences of a man who is content to live purely on the mortal plane, believing that if the material life so-called, is not all, it is at least all that he can know anything about, will deaden every spiritual aspiration. The fact is of course that all really fruitful experience must lead to God and His righteousness. This is the paramount aim and desire of every Christian Scientist. He has changed his ideals from the material to the spiritual; and whatever human activity he may be engaged in, he is ever ready to see that no experience is lost or is nullified. He is prepared to apply the touchstone of divine Principle to every mental process or change through which he may pass. He guards himself against false beliefs; he gets rid of them in fact as quickly as possible. Because he knows that he is a spiritual being, not material, he is never dismayed by any experience, knowing that "all things work together for good to them that love God." He is ever ready, receptive of the Truth. Of this he cannot know too much; therefore he searches for it, for it is the key to freedom and the subjugation of error.

Moreover—and this is probably what the outsider does not quite understand—if one has learned how to interpret spiritually every experience, there is associated with that the capacity to clearly discern between right and wrong, between truth and error. Thus conscience is quickened, and one is more alert to so live in the atmosphere of understanding, that one will express love to God and man in a life transfigured by spirituality. Thinking on these lines, and seeing how every human experience may be a teacher from God, one learns to agree with the Discoverer of Christian Science when she says in her "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 339): "Experience is victor, never the vanquished, and out of defeat comes the secret of victory."



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Camel Train, West City Gate House, Pekin

In her description of the Tartar walls of Pekin Mary Gaunt says:

"The walls stand square, north and south, and east and west, only at the northwest corner does the line slant out a little, for every Chinese knows that is the only sure way to keep devils out of the city.

"Of course there are gates in the walls, nine gates in all the Tartar city, great archways with iron studded doors and watch towers above. I count it one of the assets of my life that I have stood under those archways where for centuries has ebbed and flowed the traffic of a Babylonish city, old world still in this twentieth century. . . . Here come the camels from Mongolia, ragged and dusty, laden with grain, and wool, and fruit, and the camels from the Western Hills, laden with those 'black stones' that Marco Polo noted seven hundred years ago and told his countrymen they burned for heating purposes in Cambulac. You may see them down by the Ha Ta Men preparing to start out on their long journey, you may see them in the Imperial City, bringing in their wares, but outside the south-western gate, by the watch tower that guards the corner of the wall they are seen at their best. Here where the dust is heaped under the clear blue sky of Northern China, come slowly, in stately fashion, the camels, as they have come for thousands of years. The man who leads them is ragged in the blue of the peasant, his little eyes are keen, and patient, and cunning, and there is a certain stolidity in his demeanor; living can hold but few pleasures for him, one would think, and yet he is human, he cannot go on superior, regardless of outside things, as do his beasts of burden. The crenelated walls rise behind them, the watch tower with its painted guns frowns down upon them, and the camels, the cord fastened to the tail of the one in front, passing through the nostrils of the one behind, go steadily on. They are like the walls, they are older than the walls; . . . silently, surely, in the soft heaped up dust they move; so they came a thousand years ago, two thousand years ago, before the dawn of history."

At Lowell's Fireside

"I had not met many authors then and those whom I had met did not awe me, for while I was ready to admit that they could do many things which I could not, I felt that I could do many things which they could not, and so I preserved my equanimity." It is Richard Henry Stoddard speaking, in his "Recollections." "I had yet to meet my superior, and knowing that Lowell was my superior, I presented myself at his door with considerable hesitation. It left me when I was shown into his study, for there was that in his pleasant face and kindly eye, in the grasp of his hand and the tone of his voice that put me at once at ease."

"We were in the library and there were books everywhere, in cases along the walls, in chairs and on the table at which he wrote. We sat beside this table, in the ruddy glow of the fire and talked. He asked me about myself—for he had heard of me, he said—and about the men of letters whom I knew in New York. I mentioned Park Benjamin, who had been very kind to me, and whom he probably knew (he nodded) and Ralph Hoyt whom he might know (he did not nod) and Hoffman and Griswold and Matthews and the Duyckincks, of whom he also probably knew (he nodded again), 'and who certainly know you,' I was about to add, when I remembered that he had not acknowledged 'A Fable for Critics' and suppressed the remark.

"Had I read much and what books did I like most? It was a large question, and it led to much talk; for I was grateful for the interest it manifested and was curious to know what he thought of my reading. I told him I had read all the books which coming in my way interested me, and that most of these were in verse, for which I cared more than for prose. I began with the eighteenth century poets, which I accepted at what I thought the value the world set upon them, but I had not read long before I wondered at the reputation in which they were held. I found Thomson's 'Seasons' for example, dull reading, his natural descriptions were so vague, and his language was so turgid; and Cowper's 'Task,' apart from its pictures of nature, was nothing to me.

"My criticism was just so far as it went, he said, but it did not go far enough; for whatever might be the nineteenth century judgment of Cowper and Thomson, they were important poets at the eras in which they flourished, since the one undermined and the other overthrew the school of false natural description which obtained among the poetasters of Dryden's time, and later modern versifiers, who wrote pastorals because Virgil and Theocritus did, and who, instead of looking at nature through their own eyes, read it through the spectacles of books. But perhaps I had not read the poets chronologically.

"No. I had read sporadically just as I happened to get them. But no matter in what order I read, it seemed to me that most of them had no clear idea of what poetry was.

"Yes, he said. And what is poetry?

"I have read many definitions, I replied, but none that did not require further definition. One definition of poetry, as I remember it is that it is something which cannot be so well expressed in prose. So Coleridge hinted, he answered, when he shaped the dictum 'the best words in the best places.' I had not known that, I remarked, but it did not strike me as favorably as Milton's 'simple, sensuous, passionate.' But we have only touched upon poetry as language, which is its form; we have forgotten its spirit, which is—what? He paused a moment, as if in serious thought, and then said:

"'Poetry as I understand it, is the recognition of something new and true in thought and feeling, the recollection of some profound experience, the conception of some heroic action, the formation of something beautiful and pathetic. There are things in verse which may be questioned, but they are not the poetical things, not the things which are the Poetry. There can be no doubt about that, for it authenticates itself, and so absolutely that it seems not to have been written, but always to have been. We are not conscious of Shakespeare in his great plays, but of Nature, whose pen and instrument he was.'"

A Vacation Reflection

I have had some treats in my little excursion, not the least of which was the gazing on some—albeit the smallest—of the "everlasting hills," and on those noblest children of the earth, fine healthy trees, as independent in their beauty as virtue; set them where you will, they adorn and need not adornment.—George Eliot.

A Turgéneff Interior

"At last my guide came to a halt," we read in one of Turgéneff's works. "'Here we are at home, master,' he said, in a calm voice. A wicket gate squeaked, several puppies began to bark, all together. I raised my head and . . . descried a tiny hut, in the center of a spacious yard, surrounded with wattled hedge. From one tiny window a small light cast a dull gleam. The forester led the horse up to the porch, and knocked at the door. 'Right away! right away!' resounded a shrill little voice, and the patter of bare feet became audible, the bolt screeched, and a little girl, about twelve years of age, clad in a miserable little chemise, girt about with a bit of list, and holding a lantern in her hand, made her appearance on the threshold.

"'Light the gentleman,' he said to her:—'and I will put your carriage under the shed.'

"The little lass glanced at me, and entered the cottage. I followed her. The forester's cottage consisted of one room, smoke begrimed, low-ceiled and bare, without any sleeping-shelf over the oven, and without any partitions; a tattered sheepskin coat hung against the wall. On the wall bench hung a single-barreled gun; in the corner lay scattered a heap of rags; two large pots stood beside the oven. A pine-knot was burning on the table, sputtering mournfully, and on the point of dying out. Exactly in the middle of the room hung a cradle, suspended from the end of a long pole. The little girl extinguished the lantern, seated herself on a tiny bench, and began to rock the cradle with her left hand, while with her right she put the pine-knot to rights."

"'Is it possible thou art alone here?' I asked the little girl.

"'Yes,' she uttered, almost inaudibly.

"'Art thou the forester's daughter?'

"'Yes,' she whispered.

"The door creaked, and the forester stepped across the threshold, bending his head as he did so. He picked up the lantern from the floor, went to the table, and ignited the wick.

"'Probably you are not accustomed to a pine-knot,' he said, as he shook his curls.

"I looked at him. Rarely has it been my fortune to behold such a fine, dashing fellow. He was tall of stature, broad-shouldered, and splendidly built. . . . A curly black beard covered half of his surly, manly face; from beneath his broad eyebrows, which met over his nose, small, brown eyes gazed bravely forth. He set his hands lightly on his hips and stood before me."

A Touraine Landscape

"After leaving Le Mans the country is delightful," we read in the English version of Taine's "Carnets de Voyage." "I came from Noyen to La Flèche on the outside of the diligence, through clustering verdure of many different kinds, under wide-spreading trees, in the stillness and calm of evening. The Touraine landscapes begin at this point on the Loir . . . with the warm, caressing climate which the Valois princes used to love, with the peaceful rivers gliding gently over their sands, lying broad from bank to bank and slumbering between grassy slopes—all but the eddies and rapids of the black water. The river widens out towards the bridge, close to a high mill which presents the appearance of a tower, and glistens . . . under the placid sun. Straight in front of me, on the wide green level plain, the light foliage quivers, and the poplars rustle their few remaining leaves. The azure sky is flushed with brightness; the air is flecked with diamonds between the slender branches; the verdure clothes itself in softer tints, for, though nourished by the stream, the sun has touched it into brown or gold. The eyes are at rest amid this deeper coloring; there comes a sense of joy as they sweep the radiant surface of the water, and life once more seems gracious and kind.

"At La Flèche the landscape in itself is of a Flemish type, though the sky differs. There is in both cases the river meandering across a low-lying level plain, and dotted with islands; the same meadow-land, the same hedges with their occasional poplars. . . . The streams of a level country run continuous with the land, making no banks to speak of. The sky fills a wide vault of heaven, and it seems to me to possess the true southern luminosity, with all its velvet brilliance. It makes you think of lapis lazuli, and many a glowing gem.

"I spent part of two evenings seated on a beam of wood opposite to the landing stage. Here the river occupies a wide, stone-edged lock basin, with a little floodgate which keeps up a constant murmur. Two or three high buildings stand in the middle of the basin, and are used as tanneries.

"I cannot convey an adequate idea of the beauty, the calm, the delightful softness of the scene; that would need the pencil of a Decamps or a Corot. The clear sky shines out above like the pearly lining of a shell, the broad sheet of water reflects its light, and the upper and the under glow meet and float impalpably in the delicate breath of the mist. This transparent veil of air softens every outline; the slim trees and the distant poplars seem to be turned to vapor. . . . There is no color; the high buildings throw black shadows over the water, but beyond them the white light flows and shimmers, and the tiny waves rustle in their sport or sink to rest."

Truth

As in seven tints of variegated light
Breaks the lone shimmer of the lucid white;
As the seven tints that paint the Iris bow
Into the lucid white dissolving flow—
So Truth in many-colored splendor plays,—
Now on the eye enchanted with the rays—
Now in one luster gathering every beam,
And floods the World with light—a single Stream!
—Schiller (Tr. by Lord Lytton).

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, SEPT. 28, 1916

EDITORIALS

The Remnant of Armenia

CIVILIZATION has apparently spoken its last word in the near east, and the cumulative effects of nineteen centuries of Christianity are defied by the quiet determination of the Ottoman Turk to reintroduce, into the world, the methods of those earlier centuries when Islam went proselytizing, with the offer of the Koran or the sword. It is perfectly true that the methods of Christianity in those centuries were not a great deal better. The rough and ready massacres of Charlemagne, as an incitement to abjure paganism, were only less hideous than those of the Inquisition, in later centuries, to extirpate heresy. The Koran or the sword was perhaps a more merciful choice than the Vulgate or the fagot. The auto-da-fé and the Sanbenito, however, passed out of civilization, even in the Indies, long ago. The sword of Islam unfortunately still remains, and it is as busy, in Asia Minor today, as ever the torch of the Inquisition was in Europe in the centuries that have passed.

There is no doubt, from the information steadily reaching this paper, that the Armenian massacres, so far from having been stopped, have only been more carefully screened from the public gaze. The details of what is going on are known to every government in the world, neutral as well as belligerent, but not one of them speaks out. Belligerents may plead, in these days, that anything that they may say will be as the voice of one crying in the wilderness, though they could not have done so in the past. The neutral, however, can scarcely say this. Polite diplomatic remonstrances to the Sublime Porte are absolutely a waste of time, and any government that may have indulged in them must be aware of this. Still, resolute action of some sort may save the remnant of the remnant of Armenia, for that is all that the political wisdom of the day has by this time left to be saved.

There is no necessity to go back into the horrors of the past months. There is, perhaps, nothing to be gained by retelling the hideous story of the murders of Erzerum and Trebizond. The stories and letters of the Armenians themselves which, in spite of every precaution on the part of their persecutors, have found their way into other countries, the reports of the missionaries of the neutral countries, and the unwilling admissions of the government in Constantinople itself, have all united to prevent the story of this last paroxysm of religious and political persecution being kept secret. That the persecution is political as well as religious may be said absolutely without hesitation; indeed, the political and economic passions, which gave rise to the persecutions, will some day be seen to have been even less excusable than the religious. What the persecution of the French Protestants did when it drove the weavers of Normandy across the Channel, and the Huguenots of la Sologne across the border; what the influence of the Vatican accomplished when it induced Ferdinand and Isabella to expel the Jews and Moors from Spain; what the fury of Alva achieved when the burghers of Antwerp fled before him to Amsterdam, that the intolerance of Islam has been accomplishing, in eastern Europe and the near east, ever since Muhammad rode his horse under the cupola of St. Sofia.

The offer of the Koran or the sword had just the effect in the Balkans that the institution of the Inquisition had in Spain. Those who could flee from it, did; those who could not, either accepted the Koran, with all the enervating effects of its teaching, or sunk into hewers of wood and drawers of water for "the Faithful." For centuries all progress was blotted out within the Ottoman Empire. Gradually, however, as the Christian peoples were able to reassert themselves, the Greek merchants of Smyrna, the Armenian merchants of Trebizond and Erzerum, the Maronite merchants of the Lebanon brought some show of prosperity back to the Levant. To "the Faithful" such a sight was intolerable. The outbreak of the present war gave them their opportunity. The Greeks of the Levantine coast, the Maronites of the Lebanon enjoyed some measure of safety, but the Armenians of the Black Sea coast and the interior had nothing to protect them. The pillage of their dwellings for loot, the capture of their women for the harams, the murder of their men in the name of the Prophet, were all inevitable incidents, once the passions which inspired them were let loose. Behind all this there was, however, a more sinister influence, an influence known and deplored by the better Turks themselves, an influence the unveiling of which is, however, not to be undertaken today. Exactly what the world would have seen if the appalling crime of a holy war could have become a possibility may be judged from the tiny cloud, no bigger than a man's hand, which has hung, for the past months, over the Armenian people, but which would, had the Green Flag really surged over the east, and the Green Turban decorated the heads of the hordes of Asia and Africa, have spread itself out into a pall over those two continents.

As it was, the awful plot, hatched behind that great gate, known as the Sublime Porte, failed, and the deluge from the tail of the cloud fell upon Armenia alone. When the sky seemed to clear, it cleared over a remnant of the Armenian people, pressed by Kurd horsemen and Arab soldiers into the desert by the Euphrates or to the outskirts of Aleppo. The world knows what happened to these columns of wretched fugitives, who were driven from their homes with far less concern than if they had been cattle, and slaughtered, looted, and subjected to all the other passions of their escorts, as they were thrust into exile. Now even these deserts are ceasing to prove a refuge for the remnant. It is understood that those who were left to fend for themselves in north eastern Arabia have, to a large extent, ceased to be a source of anxiety to their persecutors. So far as can be gathered this remnant has practically ceased to exist. With the remnant driven southward to Aleppo, it is different. These people have found in the hiding places there some fragment of security. Now the word has gone out that they too are to be removed, and the removal is taking place in the usual way, and will no doubt be attended with the usual results. To pretend that Constantinople knows nothing of all these things is to suppose, first, that Constantinople, which organized the original massacres, cares for the fate of the remnant, and, second, that if the Sublime Porte chose it could not protect that remnant. The Sublime Porte sent the Armenian survivors where it did with the express purpose of preventing the Armenian nation from gathering itself together again. It has failed because the advance of Russia has covered the retreat of a section of the people, which will yet survive to reestablish the old state. The deportations from the Aleppo district have, however, an unquestionably sinister motive, the motive of reducing the Armenian remnant to its smallest possible proportion.

Foodstuffs Embargo Agitation

NO SECRET is made of the fact that, behind the revived agitation for an embargo on the shipment of foodstuffs from the United States, are associations of employing bakers composed almost wholly of active sympathizers with that side in the European conflict which would derive benefit from the halt of such exports. That the upward tendency in prices affects food, as well as all other commodities, is but too apparent; but there is nothing to show that scarcity is at the bottom of the rise. One of the most experienced wheat and flour experts in the country, the New York representative of the Pillsbury mills, is quoted as saying, within a few days, about the situation in the United States: "The fact is, there is no danger whatever of a wheat or flour famine. Our crop this year was 611,000,000 bushels of wheat. While we consume 625,000,000 bushels ourselves, we have held over from last year 130,000,000 bushels. That, plus our 1916 crop, gives us a surplus of 114,000,000 bushels."

It appears that letters sent to the President and to members of Congress, recently, asking that an embargo be placed on wheat and flour, emanated from the office of a German-American insurance agent in New York, and were written in behalf of the Boss Bakers Association of New York, of which this person was once president. It develops that he has addressed this association, and other meetings of bakers in New York city, during the last two weeks; that the bakers' organizations so addressed are made up entirely of Germans and German-Americans, and that their meetings are conducted in the German language.

There can be no objection to the composition of the bakers' associations, or to the language used in their proceedings, or to any sympathies they may feel with relation to the world war. What is objectionable to public opinion in the United States is that through the application of underhanded methods, such organizations should undertake to use the government and people of the United States to the advantage of one group of the belligerent nations, and to the disadvantage of another.

There is nothing to justify a foodstuff embargo, or an agitation for a foodstuff embargo, in the United States. The country has enough of everything, and to spare. Except for the extraordinary influx of gold, and its tendency to lower the purchasing power of money, there is little or no excuse for higher prices. Where the United States government's interference is called for is not in checking or stopping the natural flow of trade, but in summarily crushing combinations, trusts and conspiracies in restraint of trade. If some interests are permitted, by the federal trade commission and the federal judiciary department, to mulct the public with impunity, the foodstuff corporations, no doubt, consider that they have a right to do the same thing, and it is difficult to convince them to the contrary. But an inspection of the bins of the farmers throughout the nation today would probably result, as it has in other circumstances and in other times, in a revelation of a reserve of grain that would astonish the world.

The embargo talk is nonsensical, and would merit no serious attention but for the motive that has set it going, and for the influences at its back.

Railway Affairs in Spain

ACCORDING to a dispatch from Madrid published in this paper, recently, it would seem that the question of railway development in Spain, which for so many years has been a stock subject for discussion, is steadily nearing the zone of more practical politics. For years past there have been plans and discussions concerning a new direct line from Madrid to Valencia. Now, however, it would seem that the project is getting beyond the stage of discussion. The necessary plans and particulars have been deposited with the various authorities, and the work is to be seriously undertaken. Although Valencia is the third largest city in Spain, there is no direct line connecting it with Madrid, and this lack has long been felt to be a serious reflection on the enterprise of the country. The new line, which is to be operated by electricity, will make it possible to accomplish the journey between the Spanish capital and Valencia in a little more than five hours, and it is expected that, as the country through which it runs is developed, it will rapidly prove itself a profitable undertaking.

Indeed, there can be little doubt, among those who understand the position in Spain, that the opening up of the country which the new railway will surely bring about, is the most important aspect of the question. The traveler in the peninsula is invariably impressed with the way in which the whole country is lacking in facilities for development. Along the route of the proposed railway, for instance, lie the wonderful agricultural lands of the province of Cuenca, the mineral wealth of the Sierra de Cuenca, coal, iron and copper in abundance, and the forests of the Sierras of Cuenca and Valencia, all of which are, thus far, scarcely touched.

The construction of such a line as that proposed will, of course, take some time. The road is to be 175 miles long, and is reckoned to involve the building of some eighty-eight tunnels. This, however, is an additional argument for undertaking the work at once. There can be no doubt that the end of the war will see rapid developments in many directions in many countries, and those countries that recognize the importance of being ready to take full advantage of this movement are looking well ahead and making their preparations accordingly. Spain, in many ways, is showing a welcome alertness to this important aspect of the international situation.

Standardizing Motoring

ROADS are roads, motors are motors, common sense is common sense, and prudence is prudence in all parts of the United States, so that multiplicity of statutes and variation of administration in dealing with automobile traffic is more or less absurd whether looked at theoretically or as a practical issue. However, it will be some time before anything like federal action can be reckoned on to bring unity out of present conflict. There must be a keener sense of the waste and absurdity of such contrariety, and interstate as well as intrastate travel must grow before the educational process which such expansion of horizon provides can do its work.

On the other hand, within the lesser unit, the state, it is quite likely that sooner than most persons expect there will be approximation, formal and informal, to something like state standards of operation of automobiles. Communities will forgo their legal rights and traditions for the sake of coming into a scheme that will settle, on fundamental grounds, some of the ethical as well as mechanical problems involved in operating a motor on country lanes and through crowded streets.

Pressure for such uniformity of sensible, restrictive legislation within a state, and for action against local control by as many boards as there are communities, will come from two quarters. Motorists have been busy on the attack for some time. But now police officials are joining. Thus at the recent convention of the chiefs of police of New York state a plea was formally made for a standardized code.

As tentatively drafted the uniform code seems moderate in its demands and would be so considered in Massachusetts, for instance. But that is not the point of the rising movement for unity. What persons who motor, persons who enforce the law, and persons who made it really want is that law and justice shall not vary geographically, as they now do in the Empire state. A man who starts to motor from New York to Lake George, or from Albany to Buffalo, would like to be certain of exemption from arrest en route, arrest based on local traffic ordinances that, if they are not eccentric, do lend themselves sometimes to blackmailing operations. The majority of motorists are law-abiding and orderly, and furthermore they realize that the pleasures of the road will be enhanced by uniformity in traffic laws.

The Parlor Whatnot

PEOPLE whose only knowledge of it was obtained in an antique furniture store, where it is usually found hidden away in one of the darkest corners, never to be brought out and dusted, and exhibited, and pedigreed and praised like a drop-leaf table, or a banjo clock, or a pair of andirons, but always ignored like a Cinderella, can have nothing like an adequate conception of what the parlor whatnot meant in the United States, in the days of ingrain carpets, haircloth sofas and wax flowers. Seventy-five per cent of those who visit the antique furniture shops of the period, it is a fair presumption, regard the whatnot, when they rummage their way to it, without anything that in the remotest degree resembles a thrill; but there is great satisfaction in knowing that the other 25 per cent cannot look upon it without lapsing into memories from which the antique dealer's offer to let the dresser go at five times more than he paid for it hardly arouses them.

The whatnot, removed from its normal environment and separated from the things that naturally gravitated toward it in the old days, is at a decided disadvantage. It should stand on an ingrain, or, better still, on a Brussels carpet, in the corner of the parlor diagonally across from the doorway. It should be surrounded by mahogany or black walnut furniture upholstered in haircloth. Between it and the doorway, in the middle of the room, should be a marble-top center table bearing the family photograph album. On the wall to its right should be a large wood engraving of "The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers," balanced by another directly to the left of "George Washington Crossing the Delaware." By the side of one of these should be a water color done by Aunt Jane when she was in the academy, balanced by a sampler worked by Cousin Eliza the year before she went to Ohio.

The whatnot itself should be a veritable museum, containing the accretions of the family, in the curio line, for three or four or more generations. Whenever any member of it went away he brought back something for the whatnot. Its shelves were laden with bric-a-brac, articles of vertu; things Uncle Henry brought from Madras; things Aunt Jane brought from Florence when she went across with the Perkinses; a bit of carving by Cousin Abner; a lace collar made by Maria Gates, that was; Ezra's first napkin ring; a basket carved from a walnut shell by Hezekiah Haskins at Andersonville. There should be sprinkled over the shelves of the three-corner parlor whatnot, to give it its rightful atmosphere, knives and tops that belonged to the boys, silver thimbles and scissors that belonged to the girls, a "Gift of Friendship," from Frank to May; there should be scores of family treasures, each with a precious association.

When a visitor called and was shown into the parlor, and asked to be seated until Mrs. Wilkins, or Jane, or Eliza, or Fanny, or May, was called, his first impulse was to walk over to the whatnot. There he might, if he knew how, read the history and the genealogy of the family, checking his conclusions by the illuminated leaves of the family Bible, always on the lower shelf, or by the index to the family album on the marble-top center table. He almost invariably had his back turned to the door when the person he called to see entered the room, and there were circumstances in which he almost invariably held something in his hand that she had made when she roused him from a well-posed reverie by saying, as if she meant it: "What, you, Henry? How surprised I am to find you here—and with that old thing in your hand! The idea!"

Notes and Comments

PERSONS who for some time have felt that condensation of material in the average newspaper would be beneficial to all concerned, will be interested to know that one of the by-products of the present paper stringency is precisely this needed reform. Many publishers, driven to reduction, are so pleased with the improved appearance of their papers, and with the stricter regard for facts which such discrimination compels, that they are announcing that flaring headings, inept illustrations, padded "stories," and "space fillers" will not be resumed with a return of relatively cheap paper. Their patrons will hardly find fault with the decision.

LANCASHIRE has always been famed for the vigor of its actions. The Burnley justices took note, some time ago, of the cinematograph problem, and came to the decision that something must be done about it. They, therefore, declared that before they granted licenses in the future the licensee must engage: That no free or reduced-price tickets shall be given to children under 14. That no sweets, souvenirs, or other things shall be given away to children. The local cinema owner took the matter to the King's Bench. He there pleaded that the worthy justices of Burnley had acted ultra vires. Mr. Justice Darling, however, declared that they had not, and confirmed their decision. So is a great question kept in public view, and something is being done all the time to set right whatever is wrong in it.

A STORY is going the rounds in London, probably not for the first time, which is worth repeating. It is generally told by an Englishman. A Scotch commercial traveler visited London, recently, on business. It was the first time he had crossed the border, and he was asked on his return, how he got on with the English people. Slowly and thoughtfully, and after the fashion of speech of one from Aberdeen, he remarked that he had not met any. He had only seen the heads of the firms he had called on.

FOR several years press and pulpit have inveighed against motor racing, but it has not stopped. Every year the races have been run, and every year with practically the same results. However, in a recent contest, carried on in a state where patrons of the events were once numerous, the winner was awarded a purse containing $13.50, in nickels, dimes, quarters and halves, but mostly in nickels. It may be that the motor races will be continued until the contributions are reduced to coppers; but it is cheering to realize that the end cannot now be far off.

ONE need not be a Socialist in order to recognize the fact that Allan L. Benson, the Socialist candidate for the presidency, is saying some things about militarism and tendencies toward militarism, in the United States, that somebody having, as he has, the attention of a considerable body of the electorate, should say.

DEFENDING the jitney, a writer in the Springfield (Mass.) Union says that the vehicle is needed to help out a "miserable" street-car service. If the jitney has no nobler mission than this, it can hardly be said that there is a place for it in human esteem. No thoughtful person in Springfield, Boston, or any other city, approves of anything that helps out a miserable street-car service.

SAID the President of the United States, at Baltimore: "And then there was recently created the federal trade commission. It is hard to describe the functions of that commission, but all I can say is that it has transformed the government of the United States from being an antagonist of business into being a friend of business." From all appearances, it surely is a friend of some kinds of business.

THE master bakers have, it appears, decided that it is possible to raise the price of a loaf of bread above 5 cents without going quite up to 10 cents. Thus a New York baking company has decided, not only to sell a 6-cent loaf, but to make it a trifle larger than the present 5-cent loaf. Marvelous are the "impossible" things that can be done when the public is alert.

SECRETARY REDFIELD of the United States department of commerce, at the recent celebration at Boston light, urged on authors adequate depiction of the heroism of men and women who, the world over, keep the lighthouses doing their appointed duty. The navigators have had, and still have, their champions among writers of fiction and verse. But not so surely do the fine deeds of the lightkeepers, who guide the mariners, receive the recognition in literature that is their due. F. Hopkinson Smith, who built lighthouses, and knew the facts, did what he could by his stories and interviews to make the record known.

FLORIDA, as we all know, has been talking of dividing itself into two states. California has been debating a similar proposition. Texas talks division periodically. And now comes Tennessee with a plan for dividing itself into three states. Tennessee, it is held, is so long and ribbon-shaped that the eastern and western portions can never be homogeneous, nor are the people of middle Tennessee like the people of west Tennessee. Perhaps if they would mix a little more they would find less difference between the sections than is supposed to exist. Division on the grounds advanced is hardly to be encouraged. There is no telling where it would stop.